The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 822.---Vol. XXI.] LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1851. [Price 6d.

Stannaries of Cornwall.—In the Vice-Warden's Court.

ROSCORLA *v.* HOBSON.

IN RE WHEAL ENNIS MINE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to an Order or Decree, made in this Cause, and bearing date the 14th day of May instant, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at the Royal Hotel, Truro, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, for selling FIVE (182d) PARTS OR SHARES of the said Defendant of and in the said mine; and the like parts or shares of and in the ORES, HALVANS, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS, and other effects, upon and belonging to the said mine.

For further information, application may be made to Mr. Stokes, solicitor, Truro. 1

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, May 21, 1851.

VALUABLE MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. F. PRYOR has been favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on the Premises, on Monday, the 26th of May instant, at noon, all the valuable and extensive stock of

MINING MATERIALS,

At the Yard and Premises of Capt. James Evans, jun., POOL, in ILLOGAN,

COMPRISING THE FOLLOWING:—

One 14-inch 6-feet Door Piece.	One 8-inch 9-feet Plunger Pole.
One 13-inch 6-feet ditto.	One 10 inch Stuffing Box and Gland.
Three 12-inch 6-feet ditto.	One 8¼-inch ditto.
One 11-inch 6-feet ditto.	One 5-inch ditto. 2
One 5-inch 2-feet ditto.	One 8-inch ditto.
One 16-inch 9 feet Plunger Pole.	One 12-inch 9-feet Working Barrel.
One 9-inch 10-feet ditto.	One 11-inch 9-feet ditto.
One 5-inch 8-feet ditto.	One 7¼-inch 9-feet ditto.
One 5-inch 9 feet ditto.	Eight 7-inch 9-feet Pumps.
One 9¼-inch 9-feet ditto.	Ten and 12-inch Flange Rings.

Bucket prongs and joints to suit, cast-iron fly-wheel, capstan shears and iron work for large capstan, iron axle for water-wheel, wrought-iron pins, three pair yokes, bucket prongs, staples and glands, taps and plates, and double shieve pulley, rod and other bolts, box and other spanners, strapping plates, chain, matching pieces, bishop heads and saddles, gudgeon and troughs, bucket, rod, and other plates, old iron, five dozen and a half steel plates, &c., &c., &c.

The auctioneer begs to call the early attention of purchasers, the quality of the above being such as to render the materials very desirable for mining and other purposes.

Dated May 13, 1851.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

SALE OF VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATES, ABOUNDING IN MINERALS.

MR. ROBERT EVANS will SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Wyndham Arms Inn, BRIDGEND, on Wednesday, the 28th day of May, 1851, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, in such lots as may be determined on at the sale, and subject to certain conditions to be there produced, all those extensive and valuable 3

FREEHOLD FARMS AND LANDS,

called HENDRE OWEN, TIR MERCHED AB EVAN CADARN, and TIR PENTWYN, containing together by admeasurement 852a. 1r. 22p., or thereabout, and occupied by yearly tenants.

Also, all that compact and valuable FREEHOLD FARM and LANDS, called TROEDYRHIW, otherwise ABERCERDIN, containing by admeasurement 131a. 0r. 14p., or thereabout, the surface of which is occupied by a yearly tenant, but the minerals are subject to a lease for a long term of years, at a sleeping rent of £100 per annum, and certain royalties.

And also, a FREEHOLD INN or TAVERN, at Cwmcerdin, with the LANDS held therewith, and several FREEHOLD HOUSES and GARDENS, subject to leases, at yearly ground rents, and containing together about 17 acres of land.

The whole of this exceedingly valuable property is situate in the parish of LLANGONOYD, GLAMORGANSHIRE, and in the vicinity of the South Wales Railway, the Cwm Avon Copper and Iron-Works, the Maesteg Iron-Works, and other mining establishments, and abounds in COAL, CULM, IRONSTONE, BLACKBAND, and other MINERALS, which can be worked on a very extensive scale. The Duffryn Llynvi Railway passes through part of the property, communicating with the port of Porthcawl, and nearly joining the South Wales Railway, and other means of transit are being projected.

There are also some thriving plantations on the lands.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Michael Forster, Esq., C.E., Bangor; Mr. Robert Evans, auctioneer, Bridgend; or to Mr. John Trevillian Jenkin, solicitor, Swansea, at whose offices maps of the estates may be inspected.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, at Delabole, near Camelford, Cornwall, on Saturday, the 31st May next, at Twelve o'clock precisely, a large

QUANTITY OF QUARRY MATERIALS, &c.

Comprising a 24-inch cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, and a 16-inch ditto ditto.
A WATER-WHEEL, 32 feet high and 3 feet in breast; a horse-whim.
400 fathoms of ¾-inch chain, nearly new; 400 fathoms of ¾-inch ditto ditto. 4
400 fathoms ditto, of various sizes.
20 cast-iron tooth wheels, various sizes; 150 ditto pulley-wheels, ditto.
20 cast-iron rollers; 10 ditto cranks.
Circular sawing machine, for sawing stone; saws and frames, for sawing stone with water or steam-power; a plane, for planing stone.
About 15 tons of tram-road irons.
A quantity of second-hand wrought-iron, of various sizes.
8 tons of tram saddles; 16 wrought-iron tram waggons; 38 under carriages for tram waggons; 180 tram wheels.
A large quantity of plank and other useful timber.
A quantity of doors and windows.
A large turning lathe, nearly new; a machine for punching holes through iron.
20 fathoms of 7-inch pumps.
A quantity of quarrymen and smith's tools, and various other articles.

And also, at Grower and Welltown Slate Quarries, near Boscastle, on Saturday, the 7th June next, at One o'clock precisely, the sale to commence at Grower,

A QUANTITY OF QUARRY MATERIALS,

Comprising whims, a quantity of chains, of various sizes, tram irons, tram saddles, a quantity of useful timber, 2 planes, for planing stones, blacksmiths' tools, saws, tram waggons, and other articles.

For particulars apply to Capt. Honey, at Delabole; or at Mr. Avery's office, Boscastle.

Boscastle, May 16, 1851.

TO ENGINEERS, RAILWAY CARRIAGE BUILDERS, SMITHS, and OTHERS.

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY will SELL, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, 2d June, and following days, at Eleven, at the Fairfield Works, Bow, in lots without reserve, the machinery of the FAIRFIELD WORKS, at BOW, fitted but a few years under the superintendence of Messrs. Adams and Co., at a cost of several thousand pounds, principally by Whitworth, Nasmyth, Smith, Beacock, and Tannett, Oram, Sharpe, Brothers, and Fox, Henderson, and Co., including two high-pressure steam-engines, of 12-horse power, two tubular steam-boilers, 500 feet turned shafting, steam tilt hammer, two cutting and punching machines, 12 engine turning lathes, for turning, boring, screw cutting and surfacing, two self-acting planing machines, 12 drilling machines, five-feet turning lathes, 100 circular saws, keyway and shaping machines, vertical saw frame, a five-saw right angle tenant cutting machine, bevil sawing, grooving, and rebating machine, rising and falling sawing machine, morticing and drilling machine, 21 iron and brick forges, powerful plate bending, tire drilling and rolling machine, iron water tank, several tons iron tram rails, powerful shear legs, 100 wrought-iron vices, work benches, office fittings, and numerous other effects.

The machinery may be seen in motion on Friday and Saturday previous to the sale. Catalogues may be had 14 days prior to the sale, at 6d. each (or sent post free on receipt of 10 postage stamps), of Messrs. Fuller and Horsey, 13, Billiter-street, City.

FAIRFIELD WORKS, BOW.

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY will SELL, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, on Friday, 6th of June, at Twelve o'clock, the FAIRFIELD WORKS and BUILDING GROUND, at BOW. The Premises are situate immediately adjoining the junction of the Eastern Counties Railway with the Blackwall Line, occupying a site of nearly five acres; the buildings have been erected but a few years since in the most substantial manner. The two principal factories measure each 293 feet in length, a range of brick-built workshops 100 feet in length, counting-houses, a spacious yard, having a communication on to the main line of the Eastern Counties Railway, a building frontage of 363 feet, near the old Ford-road. The supply of water is plentiful from a well, 105 feet deep. The access is easy, and communication with the City every quarter of an hour by means of the Blackwall Railway. The premises are held on lease for a term of 91¼ years from Christmas-Day last, subject to a ground rent of £60 per annum, with the option of purchasing the freehold at such a sum as would, if invested in consolidated or reduced stock, produce a yearly dividend of £56. The works may be viewed by tickets. 5

Printed particulars, with plans, may be had of Messrs. Crowder and Maynard, solicitors, Coleman-street; at the Mart; and, with cards to view, of Messrs. Fuller & Horsey, Billiter-street, City.

TO SMELTERS OF LEAD ORE AND GENERAL DEALERS.

SMELTING-WORKS, COMBMARTIN, NORTH DEVON.—The PLANT and PREMISES of this concern, with WORKING STOCK, TO BE DISPOSED OF.—The PLANT consists of ONE FLOWING FURNACE, TWO CALCINERS, TWO REFINERS, and ONE REVIVER. 7

Inventory of stock, amounting to about £600, may be had on application to Mr. Thos. L. Willshire, the secretary, Newport, Barnstaple, to whom tenders may be addressed on or before the 2d June next. The vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.—Dated April 28, 1851.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, MINING BROKER, begs to renew his OFFERS of SERVICE to CAPITALISTS seeking the means of SECURE INVESTMENTS, which can be made to yield an annual income of 15 to 20 per cent.,

Mr. Crofts has specially for Sale—

Gonamena (3 shares)	East Tamar (15 shares)
Wheal May (18 shares)	Owlacombe Beam (50 shares)
Wheal Tom (2 shares)	Warleggan (20 shares)
Herodsfoot, 4 (1024ths) shares)	Wheal Trescoll (200 shares) 8
Chyprase Consols	South Tamar (50 shares)
Wheal Vincent, 1000 shares, in 3000ths	Woodman's Well and Broadridge
Llynmalees, 25 (1000ths) shares	Bedford United (15 shares)
Lamheroge Estate (3 shares)	Okel Tor
East Wheal Leisure (2 shares)	Wheal Tremar (20 shares)
Bronfloyd (60 shares)	Bodmin Consols (5 shares)
East Wheal Josiah	Lamheroge (15 shares)
Helmbush (8 shares)	Appledore (30 shares)
Condurrow (1 share)	

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Wheal Crebor, Wheal Langford, Rocks and Treverbyn.

*** Mr. CROFTS is not a dealer in shares, but transacts business only for principals. He proposes shortly to resume his List of Prices-Current in Mines on a more comprehensive scale than heretofore, and he will make the attempt neither to exclude good mines nor include bad ones, being free from both partiality and prejudice.

No. 4, King-street, Cheapside, May 24, 1851.

MR. J. H. MANDEVILLE, MINING AND GENERAL SHARE AGENT, *No. 22, CHANGE-ALLEY, CORNHILL.* 9

MINING SHARE AND METAL BROKER, *OFFICES,—No. 75, OLD BROAD-STREET, CITY.*

Mr. THOMAS JORDAN has FOR SALE SHARES in the following DIVIDEND-PAYING and other first-rate MINES:—Alfred Consols, Lelant Consols, Fowey Consols, North Wheal Basset, Stray Park, Bryn-Arian, Wheal Harriet, Cook's Kitchen, Cefn Gwyn, East Wheal Russel, West Goginan, Allt-y-Crib, Dyfngwm, and many other mines in full working, and is now prepared to CONDUCT PURCHASES in all DESCRIPTIONS of MINING PROPERTY. 10

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE AND MINERAL PROPERTY.—The MISKIN ESTATE, consisting of the MISKIN MANSION-HOUSE and DEMESNE LANDS, with several FARMS, containing about 4500 acres—4000 of which being within the Mineral Basin, will be OFFERED FOR SALE (in lots) BY AUCTION, at CARDIFF, in AUGUST next. 11

Particulars will again be announced, and further information may be obtained of Messrs. Baker and Co., 52, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; or of Mr. E. P. Richards, Cardiff, where plans of the estate and sections of the mineral seams in the district may be seen.

SAINT NEOT.

VALUABLE SLATE QUARRY TO BE LET.—TO BE LET, BY PRIVATE TREATY, for a term of 14 or 21 years, with immediate possession, all that valuable SLATE QUARRY, situate at WOODLANDS, in the parish of ST. NEOT, in the county of CORNWALL, and late in the occupation of Mr. William Sweet. The quarry is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of a large and increasing mining district, within one mile of the proposed line of railway from Plymouth to Falmouth, and about six miles distant from the towns of Liskeard and Bodmin, and near the turnpike-road uniting those towns. It is approached by excellent roads, and is at all times supplied with a stream of water capable of working powerful machinery. 12

The SLATE is of SUPERIOR QUALITY, and continues to improve, and is likely to be of unlimited extent.

Persons with moderate capital will find this an excellent opportunity of realising a large return of profits.

For viewing the premises, application should be made to Mr. John Lark, at Two Waters Foot, in St. Neot; and for further particulars, and to treat for the same, to Mr. Pedler, solicitor, Liskeard.—Liskeard, May 21, 1851.

OKEL TOR SILVER-LEAD MINE.—The Promoters of this Mine being desirous that it should be carried out in a legitimate and business-like manner, with the spirit of prudence and economy, have made ARRANGEMENTS with Mr. EVAN HOPKINS to FORWARD regular COPIES of the RECORDS of their PROCEEDINGS to his OFFICE, 13, Austinfriars, in order that this Gentleman may not only from periodical inspection, be able to judge of their progress, but be made acquainted also with their daily operations, for the satisfaction of distant capitalists who may consult him

There are 400 shares remaining for disposal, applications for which must be made either to James Crofts, Esq., of 4, King-street, Cheapside, London; or of Mr. J. Jury, the secretary, 3, Castle-terrace, Exeter. 13

WOODMAN'S WELL AND BROADRIDGE CONSOLS COPPER MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the adventurers in the above Mines will be HELD at the Offices on Thursday, the 5th of June, 1851, at Twelve o'clock precisely, for the purpose of signing the Cost-book, adopting resolutions for the commencement of operations on the mines, the choosing of a finance committee, and on other business. JAMES CROFTS, Secretary.

Offices,—No. 4, King-street, Cheapside, May 20, 1851. 14

NO PREMIUM REQUIRED.

WHEAL VINCENT AND TREWINT MARSH (TIN AND COPPER).

NEAR ALTARNUM, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

At present in 1000 shares—held by 17 proprietors. 15

According to the cost-book of this mine, upwards of £5400 has been expended, including April cost, and its works have been carried on for several years by less than the above limited number of proprietors.

The annexed Report, by Mr. Adam Murray, jun., who exclusively superintends the operations of the mine, shows that its prospects are of the most encouraging character if worked by means of a steam-engine, as it is only necessary to complete the sinking of the engine-shaft to 90 fathoms deep to meet with the lode gone down from the 10 fathom level. Sales of ore have been made from time to time, the last of which, a few days ago, 2½ tons, yielding nett £85 3s. 6d. It may be further stated, that the parish in which the mine is situated has been long celebrated for the rich quality of its tin ores, the best yielding £50 or upwards per ton.

At a General Meeting of the adventurers, held on the 17th inst., the following resolution was adopted:—"That the number of shares in the mine be increased to 3000, of which 1000 shares be offered for sale at £2 per share, to be paid over to the present adventurers; and when this operation shall be completed, a Special General Meeting of all the adventurers to be called, for the purpose of raising a capital sufficient to erect a steam-engine and all other necessary machinery to prosecute the workings at a 20 fm. level, and as much lower as the prospects of the mine may warrant—this expenditure being strongly recommended by Mr. Murray as essential to the proper development of this valuable sett, and in whose judgment the adventurers have the utmost confidence."

The mine is out of debt to the end of February, except a sum of £141, but there being 76 shares, out of the 1000 shares, forfeited for non-payment of calls, the sale of these shares will, at their assumed value of £6 per share, more than cover the above sum, and also the March, April, and May costs. The present adventurers, therefore, propose to deliver over a third interest in the mine to new adventurers, entirely out of debt to the end of the present month.

To effect this object the shares are now increased to 3000, of which 1000 are offered to the public at £2 per share, and so soon as the said 1000 shares are subscribed for a call will be made over the whole 3000 shares of 10s. per share; and with the £1500 thus raised, all the requisite machinery will be supplied for bringing the mine, it is believed, into a position to pay dividends.

The sett called Trewint Marsh (which has been reported to contain an excellent copper lode) has lately been added to Wheal Vincent by purchase from Mr. Northam, of Five Lanes. It adjoins the latter sett on the west—part of the Wheal Vincent machinery being placed thereon—and can be developed by means of the powerful water-wheel now in use, but which may hereafter be used as well for crushing the tin ores.

Applications for the shares may be made to the secretary, Mr. James Crofts, No. 4, King-street, Cheapside, London, who will give any further explanations required for the satisfaction and guidance of capitalists.—May 21, 1851.

MR. MURRAY'S REPORT.

Wheal Vincent, near Camelford, Cornwall, April 22.—The shaft is down to 6 fathoms below the 10 fm. level, and is sinking by nine men at £14 per fathom: during the last few feet, and as the shaft approaches the lode the granite has become much easier. The western level, extending at 10 fathoms below surface, is driving at £1 10s. per fathom by six men; the lode is of a variable character and contains large courses of tin ore; this level is extended 40 fathoms and the eastern one is extended 23 fathoms on the course of lode—making together 63 fathoms, in which are developed very important courses of tin ground, and from the backs of which about 15 tons of tin have been raised of good quality, but in naming this it must be borne in mind that a very small portion of the backs are available, as the ground above has been twice streamed, and is now under process a third time, taking a deep cutting into two parallel lodes which lay in the valley, thereby leaving a very little available ground, which it would be dangerous to rise on. Another disadvantage occurs from the streaming, and that is in flooding our levels at intervals, and almost precluding the possibility of our getting down our new shaft to the 90 fathom level; but from what we have already discovered in the 10 fathom level, we may reckon on a considerable quantity of ore being raised in prosecuting the 20 and 30 fathom levels, and from the similarity of the north parallel lode, and its proximity to this, we may reckon on the same results from it. These results, of course, cannot be obtained unless a steam-engine were erected, and I would advise the speedy erection of a 40 or 50-inch steam-engine for that purpose. The next batch of tin will go off the 1st May: it will be about 2 tons. ADAM MURRAY, Jun.

*** The facilities for visiting this mine are remarkable—the mail coach road from Launceston to Bodmin passing through the sett, nine miles from the former and two from the latter town.

MANAGER WANTED FOR THE COPPER SMELTING WORKS OF THE MINES ROYAL COMPANY IN WALES. 16

A MANAGER is REQUIRED, who is practically acquainted with the older and more recent MODES of SMELTING COPPER ORES, and it is desirable that he should have had either the entire or an important part in the Management of Works of this description.

Applications to be made (by letter only) with references, addressed to the "Secretary Mines Royal Company, Dowgate, London."—May 14, 1851.

YEOLAND CONSOLS, DEVON.—WANTED, a competent UNDERGROUND AGENT for the YEOLAND CONSOLIDATED MINES, near PLYMOUTH, DEVON.—Further particulars may be obtained from the purser, Mr. H. E. Croker, 33, Whimple-street, Plymouth, to whom all applications, accompanied by testimonials, must be sent, on or before Tuesday, the 3d day of June next. 17

Dated Plymouth, May 15, 1851.

MACCLESFIELD COPPER MINE.—WANTED, a NEW WATER-WHEEL for this MINE, 40 feet diameter, 3½ feet breast, with iron axle, cranks, and oak rings: to be made of the best materials, and on the best principle, and put up on the mine.—Tenders for the wheel to be forwarded on or before the 5th June next, addressed to the Secretary, at the offices, No. 5, Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall-street, London. 18

AN OFFICER OF RANK, who proposes to retire from the Service, and Settle in one of the Colonies, is desirous of OBTAINING an AGENCY, having reference to MINING OPERATIONS, or the EXPLORATION OF ORES, and OTHER USEFUL MINERALS, in which he is much experienced.—Address "C. X.," at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London. 19

TO IRONMASTERS.—A LONDON FIRM, well connected in the Home and Foreign Metal Markets, being about to RELINQUISH its present SELLING AGENCY, is OPEN to make ARRANGEMENTS for REPRESENTING (exclusively or otherwise) a FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURER of BRITISH IRON, on COMMISSION.—Address, in the first instance, "Mercator," at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London. 20

MINE INVESTMENT.—Any PERSON wishing to INVEST in a SAFE UNDERTAKING, may do so under advantages seldom offered, and which can be fully explained.—Address "Solidity," care of Mr. Walmsley, 78, Market-street, Manchester. 21

DIVIDEND MINES.—GEORGE CARNE, 28, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, CITY, has FOR SALE SHARES in YOUNG DIVIDEND MINES, which are paying 20 per cent. per annum. 22

ALLT-Y-CRIB MINE.—The DIVIDENDS on SHARES in this MINE are now PAYABLE at the OFFICES of Mr. FRANCIS, 7, John-street, Adelphi, London, and of EDW. HOLLOWAY, Esq., GOGERDDAN, Aberystwith. 23

MINING LEASE.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, either the WHOLE, ONE-HALF, or THREE FIFTHS, of an extensive MINING SETT, of which upwards of 20 years are unexpired; the district is tried, the prospects good, the dues reasonable, and the advantages for working great.—Particulars and terms may be obtained on application (by letter) to "Box 72," Post office, Plymouth. 24

TO BE LET, for any term of years the taker may desire, a SLATE QUARRY, at WELLTOWN, within a mile of the Harbour of Boscastle, now in the occupation of Mr. Avery, of Boscastle, the proprietor, to whom applications may be made.—Boscastle, May 19, 1851. 25

TO BE LET, in Lots, for MINING PURPOSES, in NORTH WALES, for a term of 21 years, all that EXTENSIVE RANGE of METALLIFEROUS MOUNTAIN LANDS, part of the ABER HIRNANT ESTATE, within a few miles of the valuable Llangamnog Lead Mines, the lode of which have been traced through the property, which is also intersected by various promising lodes, indicative of LEAD and COPPER—LIMESTONE abounds. The Crown claims have been redeemed.

Apply for particulars to H. Richardson, Esq., Aber Hirnant, Bala, North Wales. 26

LEAD MINES.—TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the LLANFIRNACH LEAD MINES, in the several parishes of LLANFIRNACH and CLYDEY, in the county of PEMBROKE. These Mines were worked originally by the Phœnicians and Romans, and contain SEVEN LODES of LEAD ORE, producing an assay of 48 ounces of silver to the ton. The shipping port is Cardigan, from which they are distant about eight miles, and also within easy access to the South Wales Railway.

A very large outlay has been made during the lifetime of the late lessee in sinking the shaft and driving a new level under the old workings; and an arrangement can be made with his representatives to take the Plant and Machinery as it stands.

For further particulars, and for terms, apply to T. D. Lloyd, Esq., of Bronwydd, near Carmarthen; or to Mr. T. Davies, Henllam, near Newcastle Emlyn. 27

FOR SALE,—The extensive and valuable IRON-WORKS, MINING, and FARMING PROPERTIES, belonging to the Storfors Company, and situated in the province of WERMLAND, in SWEDEN, covering an area of nearly 100 English square miles. 28

The MINES belonging to this Company have yielded annually, for the last three years, nearly 2000 tons of pig-iron, which has been converted by the most approved process into 1500 tons of steel, of marks enjoying a long-established reputation in the hardware districts of England, and the United States of America.

The PROPERTIES embrace Smelting Furnaces, Five Iron-Works, for the conversion of bar-iron, Five Corn-Mills, Three Saw-Mills, Brick-Kilns, &c., with all Buildings and Farmhouses in good condition; and the Forests, which cover about 35,000 acres, give a full supply of Charcoal for the Works.

For further information and particulars apply to Messrs. Dickson Brothers and Co., 62, Moorgate-street, City.—London, May 20, 1851.

A 50-inch STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE.—The ENGINE is 9 feet stroke in the cylinder and 8 feet in the shaft; a cast-iron main beam, brass air-pump, bucket and rod, two boilers (about 22 tons), with all necessary outfit for the same—first piece of main-rod and caps. The engine is strongly made on the most improved principle. All the WOOD-WORK of the ENGINE-HOUSE TO BE SOLD with the ENGINE as a bargain, 29

N.B.—Any party or parties wishing to treat for the same, may obtain all information by applying to Mr. William West, engineer, St. Blazey, near St. Austell, Cornwall.

Dated May 20, 1851.

STEAM-ENGINE.—FOR SALE, a 60-horse High-Pressure PUMPING-ENGINE, with 7-feet stroke, without boiler.—Apply to Mr. Thomas Lewis, 17, New Meeting-street, High-street, Birmingham.

Price £250, as high pressure; with air-pump and condenser, £30 extra. 30

CARTHEW CONSOLS MINES.—TENDERS will be RECEIVED by Mr. H. T. STEPHENS, at his OFFICE, WADEBRIDGE, CORNWALL, until the 2d day of June next, for the SUPPLY of all COALS that may be required for the use of this MINE for TWELVE MONTHS, from the 10th day of the same month (June), when the Person whose Tender is accepted will have notice thereof.

The contractor will have to supply the coals of such quality (and no other) as the agents and engineer shall approve of, and deliver the same at Penskin Quay, situate on the River Camel, and in such quantities as shall at all times, during this period of 12 months, secure the effectual working of the engines, &c.

The terms of payment will be a two-months' bill, one month after delivery. 31

Dated Carthew Consols Mines, near Wadebridge, Cornwall, May 21, 1851.

WHEAL PENHALE.—TENDERS will be RECEIVED by Mr. H. T. STEPHENS, at his OFFICE, WADEBRIDGE, CORNWALL, until the 2d day of June next, for the SUPPLY of all COALS that may be required for the use of this MINE for TWELVE MONTHS, from the 10th of the same month (June), when the Person whose Tender is accepted will have notice thereof.

The contractor will have to supply the coals of such quality (and no other) as shall satisfy the agents and engineer, and deliver the same at the Company's Quay, at Wadebridge, and in such quantities as shall at all times, during this period of 12 months, secure the effectual working of the engines, &c. 32

The terms of payment will be a bill at two months, one month after delivery.

Dated Wheal Penhale, near Wadebridge, Cornwall, May 21, 1851.

LINARES MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the Offices of the Company, 2, New Broad-street, on Friday, the 30th day of May inst., at half-past One o'clock precisely.—May 15, 1851. G. EATON, Sec. 33

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.—The TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of the ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY will be HELD at the Company's Office, 8, Tokenhouse-yard, on Friday, the 6th June, at Two o'clock precisely. At this meeting one director—viz., John Routh, Esq., will go out by rotation, but is eligible to be re-elected.—8, Tokenhouse-yard, May 23, 1851. JOHN ROUTH, Managing Director. 34

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HOLDEN at the Office, as under, on Tuesday, the 3d day of June next, at Twelve o'clock precisely, for the purpose of increasing the capital of the Association, in conformity with the provisions in the Deed of Settlement, by the issue of Preference Shares, or otherwise, agreeably to a resolution passed at the Annual Meeting, held on the 19th instant. WM. NICHOLSON, Secretary. 35

37, Old Broad-street, City, May 14, 1851.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 14.—W. Hopkins, Esq. (president), in the chair.

S. J. Mackie, Esq., was elected a fellow.—The following communications were read:—

1. On the last Great Denudation of the Rocks within and around the Weald of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent, and on the Distribution of the Chalk Drift, in which many Fossil Mammalia are entombed; by Sir R. I. Murchison, F.G.S.

After showing that the central drift of the Weald, consisting of Hastings sands or clays, is free from all materials drifted from the other and surrounding formations, and also from all those extinct fossil mammalia that elsewhere are imbedded in them, the author indicates a zone of such drift on either side of the central nucleus, and chiefly covering portions of the lower greensand and Weald clay. In following the southern zone of this drift, from near Petersfield on the west, where it consists of angular chalk flints only, to the tract described by Mr. Martin around Pulborough, on the east, it becomes enriched by the addition of fragments of carstone, or "clinkers," and the chert of the lower greensand; and hence a transport from the west is inferred. Capping low hills of greensand and Weald clay, wholly unstratified, or most irregularly so, and lying at very different levels, this drift follows, on the whole, a general depression between the clean-denuded escarpment of lower chalk and upper greensand on the one hand, and the forest or central ridge on the other. This drift and its associated loam and clay are identified by the author with the superficial deposits on the sides of the valleys of the Arun, the Adur, the Ouse, and the Cuckmere, in most of which, as well as at different places to the north of the escarpment, between Midhurst on the west, and Eastbourne on the east, remains of the same fossil mammalia have been found in it. Assimilating also the above-mentioned flint drift of the Weald to that of Lewes and Brighton, Sir Roderick argues that the breccia of the latter place, detailed by Mantell, was produced by an anticlinal fracture of the chalk with flint, which shed off the debris southward towards the sea, and northward into the gorge at Lewes. Distinguishing between such rude accumulations of a comparatively recent age and the oldest deposits of Eocene tertiary age, which occur in the highest parts of the Chalk Downs, he points out how wide-spread accumulations, extending westward from Brighton by Worthing to Chichester, have hitherto been mapped as plastic and London clays, whereas they are in reality the broken up strata only of that age, mixed with chalk flints, for the most part angular. The author considers all this compost to be precisely of the same age as the elephant debris at Brighton, to the animals of which, as enumerated by Mantell, he has added the *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*; and he believes that it was all formed at a time of considerable violence, and under the transitory influence only of volumes of water, which accompanied great earthquakes or oscillations of the the land in former periods. He contrasts the tumultuous and highly fragmentary condition of this drift, both within and without the chalk escarpment, with the water-worn and completely rounded shingle and pebbles on which it rests at Brighton, as described by Mantell; and contends that, although belonging to the early portion of the same epoch, the one bespeaks quiet, ordinary, long-continued marine action; the other a sudden derangement, by which the inhabitants of the neighbouring lands were swept into adjacent coombes and hollows.

In mentioning the presence of flint gravel in the northern zone of the Weald, or at a little distance south of the escarpment of the North Downs, Sir Roderick announced that it caps many hillocks of the Weald clay, between Redhill and Ashford. In reference to an accumulation at Pease Marsh, near Guildford, noticed by Mr. Austen, and to similar deposits, all more or less stratified, near Dorking, and on the ancient banks of the Mole, or its affluents, he has not made up his mind as to whether they may not pertain to the early period in the epoch of the great mammalia; and if so, they are terrestrial equivalents of the old shingle sea-beach of Brighton. Appealing, however, to a section at the terminus of the Dover Railroad, beneath Shakspeare's Cliff, he sees in it a confirmation of his views concerning the manner in which the Brighton chalk had been shattered and its debris accumulated; whilst the point has been rendered still more decisive by Mr. Prestwich having found that, on the opposite coast of Calais, such fractured and tumultuous materials similarly cover a water-worn pebble-beach. Nor could he, when recently on the spot, separate from the detrital epoch in question a very remarkable deposit of chalk-flint and rubble, loaded with fossil mammalia, which Mr. Mackie has observed at Folkstone, where, as in many other places previously cited, the bones have been preserved from atmospheric decomposition by a th ck covering of impervious clay. These bones, belonging to the elephant, rhinoceros, stag, ox, and hyæna, all jumbled up together—the very cavities of the bones being frequently filled with flints and other debris—lie on the eroded surface of the lower greensand, at a height of upwards of 100 feet above the sea. Land shells are also found in the marls above them, but beneath a great thickness of clay.

In conclusion, Sir Roderick contends that whatever difficulty may exist in explaining correctly the *modus operandi* of the formation of the drift with animals, and however it may be found ultimately to be separable into an earlier and a later deposit (the one formed in a quiescent and the other in a turbulent manner), all the facts, whether positive or negative, discountenance the theory which has been applied to the Weald—that its erosion and the forms of the escarpments are due to diurnal tidal marine action of former epochs. There is not a single rounded pebble or marine shell on the whole surface within this vast area of the Weald to indicate such action at any period: still less is there any evidence of any glacial operations—such as those which characterise the drift of the more northern portions of these islands. Whether the waters which acted coincidently with the last great disturbances or oscillations alluded to, proceeded from interior and fresh-water sources, or were transitory waves of translation, he conceives that the facts compel us to deny that the denudation of the Weald could have been effected by the long-continued and ordinary wearing action of a sea, of which there is no where an animal or physical trace.

2. On a Deposit at Folkstone, containing Mammalian Bones; by S. J. Mackie, Esq.—The author noticed that on the summit of the West Cliff at Folkstone there occurs a deposit, from 1 to 5 feet thick, consisting of flint and other pebbles, in general but slightly water-worn, intermixed with loamy sand and calcareous gritty marl, and containing, in considerable quantity, osseous remains of elephant, deer, ox, hyæna, and hippopotamus, accompanied with numerous specimens of two or three species of land snails. With this "bone-bed" the author considers that certain beds of brick-earth and drift, exposed in various sections in the neighbourhood, and containing bones of ox, deer, wolf, horse, and whale, together with land and fresh-water snails, are more or less distinctly connected.

Papers to be read May 28—1. On the Geological Structure of the Tagros Range of Western Persia, by W. K. Loftus, Esq., F.G.S.—2. On the Remains of Fish in the Silurian Rocks of Great Britain, by J. W. Salter, Esq., F.G.S.—3. On the Elevatory Forces that raised the Malvern Hills, by H. G. Strickland, Esq., F.G.S.

THE FAN PADDLE-WHEEL.

We recommend our nautical and engineering readers, visiting the Great Exhibition, to seek out among the miscellaneous models in Class 5, the very modest illustration of a strikingly novel and effective system of surface propulsion for steamers, invented by Mr. Lee Stevens, a gentleman who has more than common reason to hope for public attention upon such a subject. To him was owing the first successful effort in this country at improved propulsion, and to him the maritime communities of the world are indebted for originating and long sustaining the *Shipping Gazette*. What he has now effected we trust will not only constitute a further claim upon the gratitude of those he has so largely benefitted already, but will amply reward him for his untiring devotion to scientific and literary pursuits. The "fan paddle-wheel" consists of a series of blades, or segments, connected together from their common centre (the boss which attaches them to the shaft) to their common periphery, in such a manner as to constitute a complete rotatory fan. Each blade is an isosceles triangle, every two blades forming at their outer extremities two sides of an equilateral triangle, occupying the full width of the paddle-box, the united action of the whole being necessarily continuous, although the blades, alternately, compress or divide the water right and left, yet entering and leaving it so obliquely as to avoid unpropulsive disturbance, or any lifting of back-water: of course, the propulsive effect is precisely the same forward or backward. Without a diagram we cannot more particularly explain the invention, but we venture to believe that none of our readers can fail to comprehend its ingenious simplicity, when they keep in mind the fact that the constructive principle may be correctly defined as that of a rotatory fan. It is applicable to all surface-propelled steamers, of whatever size; and its advantages are—simplicity, strength, and economy of construction, even compared with the common paddle-wheel; avoidance of vibration by *continuity*, and of back-water by *peculiarity* of action; decreased retardation when deeply immersed; and increased speed with the same amount of power, consequent upon the saving in that power by continuity of action, and by the entrance and egress of each segment of the fan obliquely, instead of horizontally. In action each segment assimilates to the motion of a fishes fin, or to that of a scull or oar, and the entire action very closely approximates to that of a screw applied to surface propulsion. We are very happy to add that the most competent authorities agree in commendation of the invention, and in estimating the increased velocity derivable from its use at from one-eighth to one-sixth, sufficient to bring the United States nearer to us by two days; and we doubt not that we shall soon see steamers on the River Thames propelled by "the fan paddle-wheel," to the greater comfort of passengers, the enhanced profit of proprietors, the lessened destruction of wherries and barges, the reduced risk of accidents, and to the honour and emolument of the inventor.

Weakness of the Chest and Asthma Cured by Holloway's Pills.—Copy of a declaration of Mr. C. Zeitsen, of Nymegen, in Holland, dated the 24th August, 1849:—"I, the undersigned, declare that I have been perfectly cured of a weakness of the chest and difficulty of breathing by the use of Holloway's pills. I had been a sufferer for years, and was unable to get the least relief from the various remedies I tried, until I took these inestimable pills; and I invite all who may be similarly afflicted to use the same remedy without delay. (Signed) C. Zeitsen."—They may be taken in all cases of old coughs, recent colds, and asthmatical affections.—Sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

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Original Correspondence.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY IN IRELAND—GALENA MINE IN WATERFORD.

Sir,—Your Journal being the medium of communication on the mineral concerns of this great empire, I forward the following information, which will, doubtless, interest your numerous readers:—

In the locality of Curraghmore, in the county of Waterford, and on the property of the Marquis of Waterford, there has been discovered a galena mine of a very rich quality, extending for several miles in length, and a mile in breadth, visible at the surface. It is situate within four miles of the town of Carrick-on-Suir, through which passes a river, navigable at any season for vessels of 120 tons burthen. I beg to suggest, and am authorised to state by his lordship's permission, that every facility will be afforded any company which may be preferred; and that his lordship is in readiness to receive proposals.

Carrick-on-Suir, May 17. John O. C. Byrne.

THE ST. STEPHEN'S GRANITE HILLS—STANAGWYN.

Sir,—It appears from the tenor of a letter in your Journal of the 10th inst., signed "Stanagwyn," that the paragraph of your Fowey correspondent, in the preceding week, hit by some means the party in a very tender place. It must be known by every honest practical miner, that to say there are hundreds of tons of copper ore in the attle which I left, and in the hedges adjacent, is the greatest absurdity, and a libel on my character and experience. The greatest part of what is called "attle," and the stones in the hedges, were broken more than 44 years since, when the mine was worked under the superintendence of Capt. Phillips, who was at that time also manager of Polgooth Mine. A little while after, if I mistake not, it was worked under the management of Capt. John Michell, for a Mr. Moore, of Gurlenick, near Grampound, and a Truro party, who suffered much from their losses therein. About 10 years since I carefully worked the mine for Mr. Treffry, and returned several tons both of copper and tin; but, in consequence of the hardness of the ground, the very low produce of the copper ore (after every precaution was used in preparing it for the smelting-house), and the irregularity of the deposits or floors, we found it was like the guinea between two pondrous rocks, which cost three guineas to take it out. Hence, after sufficiently trying (and that, too, with an inexpensive establishment), we abandoned her, losing about 800*l*. Now, let the men of pretended superior judgment commence; and if there be as much ore in the attle as is stated, we ought soon to expect a good sampling, and, as a matter of course, a great profit—the ores being, as alleged, already broken. But is it not very strange, if it be true that there is so much valuable property in the hedges and attle, that the new discoverers should be in such a hurry to dispose of their interest? It appears to me much like an attempt to get the *tin* from some other quarter. Is this, however, I would ask, the way to establish credit with shareholders and the public, or to do justice to the landowner?

Respecting the once-intended mining school at Truro referred to, I would remark that it would be a blessing to the county if some of those embarked in mining would go to a school where, amongst other things, they might learn to speak the truth; then, probably, legitimate adventurers, who have unfortunately had their fingers burnt, would not have occasion to reflect on men of low understanding, or that they had heaped upon them burthens intolerable to to be borne. Sir Charles Lemon's intentions with regard to the proposed mining school were, I have no doubt, good, but my idea is that the proper place for a mining pupil is at a mine; and now at 50 years of age, I am not ashamed te confess that for 42 of those years I have been engaged in mining—my first earnings being only 2d. per day; consequently, I was not a youngster at mining operations when I worked the Stanagwyn Mine. I now lay aside my pen, with a view, however, of waiting to see the result of the returns, when I will resume it. At the same time, I give notice, that should my services be desired to inspect the mine, as suggested in your Journal, I shall expect to be paid before rendering them.—J. Puckey: *Fowey and Par Consols Mines, May* 21.

PERRAN ST. GEORGE GRANITE.

Sir,—"Argus," by the style of his last letter, very plainly insinuates that I am not able to substantiate what I some time ago stated in reference to this matter, but he is mistaken. After having replied to the questions proposed by Mr. Ennor, I did not think myself necessarily called upon to make any further remarks, nor did I feel inclined to do so, particularly as "Argus" would not believe the statements which I then made—at least, not unless they might be corroborated by illustrative sketches. Now, this appears to me to be not only uncharitable, but very inconsiderate of "Argus," as the request itself presupposes that what I had said was totally wrong. I will suppose a similar case. A man writes to a friend, stating that he knows a very beautiful woman, and at the same time describes the relative distance of her features, style of beauty, &c., but that friend, supposing that he knows the lady, will not believe it until he gets her portrait, in order that he may judge for himself. Would it not be very foolish and inconsiderate to request the man who made the statement and gave the description also to paint the portrait? and would it not be very natural to suppose the portrait would be in perfect agreement with the description? I have given "Argus" a description of a certain fact; he disbelieves it, and asks me to pourtray it to him by a sketch—is it not likely that my sketch would agree with my description? I beg to inform "Argus" that I am not only able to substantiate what I have said in reference to the proximity of granite to the working part of these mines, but am now in a position to state that the western part of our most productive workings is in granite, not the common micaceous, such as is found generally at the Clegga Point, but differing only by the presence of hornblende, &c. There is yet no apparent reason to anticipate that the fingers of the granite will be so cold and death-striking as "Argus" fears they may be. Our prospects rather improve than otherwise as we advance westwards into the granite. I agree with "Argus," that in many instances lodes which live and thrive in killas, sicken and die as they get into granite; this I stated of the south underlaying lodes of these mines in my last letter. Our present principal lode underlays north, and all, and only, north underlaying lodes continue into granite in this district. Some years ago we raised some hundred tons of copper ores from north underlaying lodes in the granite, in a part of these mines then called "Clegga," and I presume (I expect that "Argus" will again chide me for presuming) that thousands of tons had, from time to time, been raised therefrom, previous to our working it. What is the total quantity of copper ore raised from the granite I am not prepared to state.

I quite agree with "Argus," that Capt. Oates and other old practicals might not have been beguiled with the visionary idea of finding a rich deposit of copper ores at Wheal Leisure, merely because there was a patch of granite at Clegga Point. I believe that they paid but very little attention to either the existence or non-existence of granite; but what is quite tantamount, Captain Oates, to my certain knowledge, always sought for mines in a sort of killas which, according to my observations, invariably accompanies granite in mineral districts, and only extends from it to a limited distance. This sort of killas is not always found of the same colour, but in my opinion is always of the same chemical composition, at least essentially so: besides, its cleavage and general character is very dissimilar to any other sort of killas that has ever yet come under my observation. I believe that the first copper mine that Capt. Oates ever discovered was Wheal Music, in the parish of St. Agnes. This mine is situate not far from the granite, and in the sort of killas referred to. Now, Capt. Oates having found a good mine in this killas, very naturally expected to find others in a similar stratum; consequently sought for and found a second—Wheal Charlotte; and by the same rule a third—Wheal Leisure. I am not aware that Captain Oates, after discovering Wheal Music ever searched for a copper mine in any other stratum than this killas (in these instances white)—at least, than where he supposed this stratum to exist; and, as is well known, he was generally very successful. I have often heard it remarked that Capt. Oates's good fortune in mining was purely attributable to luck or chance, but I think I may venture to defy any man to prove that his ideas of mining and method of searching for mines, to a certain extent, was not as rational and mining-like as those now generally practised by the best miners. Mr. Williams, too, appears not to have disregarded the sort of killas accompanying granite—take as examples Treskerby, North Downs, Wheal Unity, &c. In the absence of chemical analysis, it may not, in all instances, be very easy to distinguish this from the common sort of killas, and particularly when it is any other colour than white. That this particular sort of killas does exist in the neighbourhood of granite I am certain; and that all killas in which lodes are found to be very productive of copper ores is different from that in which lodesare found to be unproductive I believe, and have no doubt but that most practical miners will agree with me in the idea.

Whether good copper mines may or may not be found beyond a certain distance from the granite, I at present decline giving an opinion; but, at the same time, venture to presume that the neighbourhood of granite is deserving more importance than "Argus" seems willing to attach to it. I have not yet learned to expect good copper mines without the range of that particular sort of killas which accompanies granite, and which I have not yet found to exist any great distance from granite formations.

New theories in mining are springing forth like mushrooms, but I do not perceive that practical science is making any very rapid strides in advancement. I have no doubt that, by the assistance of chemistry, &c., the time will arrive when mining will have become more simple and systematic than it is at the present time; but the apparent absurdity of many of the theoretical notions now afloat not only seems to tend to mystify the matter, but also to be so much evidence that that time is a long way off.

To return to the matter more particularly in question. That granite is to be found here appears to be generally known, but its form, position, extent, &c., does not appear to be so generally understood. As I stated in my last letter, the south part of the granite at Clegga dips north, overlaying the killas at an angle of about 14°. At a short distance from this point we have discovered that it dips east, underlaying the killas; and where it was discovered by us some years ago, about 600 fms. east of Clegga, it dips both north and south, underlaying the killas on both sides, and seems to be stretching itself in an east and westerly direction—east to what extent is not known, and west, no doubt, to Clegga Point, and from thence still westward through the north part of the parish of St. Agnes, although not always showing its head at the surface. That this is a main range of granite I have no doubt, and before "Argus," or any one else, concludes it to be otherwise, he will do right to come and examine it again.

In conclusion, for the particular edification of unbelieving "Argus," I beg to state that not only are we raising the whole of our ores very near the granite, but that that part of these mines which the Messrs. Williams found to be most productive, was not more than about 50 fathoms from it; and, also, that that part of Wheal Leisure from which "Argus" and his co-adventurers raised the greatest quantity of ore is not distant from the granite more than about 200 fathoms.

Should "Argus" call on me here, I shall be proud to show him over the district, and to give him all particulars in my power. Thomas Pill.

Perran St. George, May 10.

THE FORMATION AND PRODUCTION OF METALLIC VEINS.

Sir,—Mr. Franklin Coxworthy, in his letter of the 4th inst., gives me credit, at any rate, for not being a fool, and I thank him for his courtesy, assuring him that—

"The little knowledge I have gained,
Was all from simple Nature gleaned."

And I owe my very limited acquaintance with the sciences and the art of mining to practice: in short, although Mr. Coxworthy denies that I ever used the pick, I claim the right to use the signature of "A Practical Miner."

I am sorry I have not the means at hand of referring to his papers generally. I am equally unfortunate with regard to Mr. Lee Stevens's, and beg to apologise to Mr. Coxworthy for having, to a certain extent, put a false construction upon his paper, No. VI., "On Atmospheric Influences," in the hasty glance which I gave it—not that the matter, in my estimation, is in any degree mended upon re-perusal. Mr. Coxworthy, referring to the metalliferous deposits in veins, says the raising of this matter through those parts of the globe which offered the least resistance, and afforded the most ready passage for the electrical influence of the oxygen, or of the upper regions *on the heated mass below the crust*, was but a matter of course. Again, he says that "the uplifting of the earth, and creation of vast pondrous masses in different parts, together with the extraction from beneath af a corresponding amount of the liquid foundation, could not fail in producing extensive cracks." He does not tell us, as I at first understood it, that these cracks, which we are expected henceforth to consider as in effect the origin of mineral veins, were filled by internal pressure. No; but that they were filled by an attractive agency, acting from without upon a central nucleus of fused metals in the body of our globe; and that, indeed, it was drawn up, and filled the cracks in the earth's crust by electrical action in a gaseous form. I wonder it was not condensed on so long a passage before it reached its destination.

As a foundation for his fanciful theory, Mr. Coxworthy raises a structure as untenable as a gossamer web in a tornado. Mr. Coxworthy first gives us a peep into the plutonic regions, where oceans of liquid matter is accumulated, discharging its metals in huge volumes of aerial gases. The cracks or fissures in the earth's crust being ready made, the difficulty of filling them from the liquid formation was a mere trifle. It was only to surround the globe with an oxygen atmosphere, and the cause of the metals being so drawn up would no longer be a mystery; for such a positive force, acting upon a highly negative matter, would even "call spirits from the vasty deep," and Mr. Coxworthy provides the oxygen atmosphere accordingly. But in this case the world was enveloped, or wrapt, in a most dangerous element. Oxygen, as everybody knows, is the great supporter of combustion. Under ordinary circumstances, the slightest accident would have set the world in a blaze, and thus have blotted it from creation. But Phillips should not take all the credit to himself for the invention of his fire annihilator. Mr. Coxworthy, in his fanciful theory, fills all the valleys with carbonic acid, and thus a ready means of guarding against such a disaster was always at hand. If he had thought of giving it a portion of ether, it would have proved a very efficient agent in the condensation of the gaseous metals furnished to the cracks. This, however, happened a long while ago.

"'Tis strange, I grant, but who, alas! can say
What cannot be, or justly can, and may,
Especially at so hugely wide and vast
A distance as those miracles are placed?"

Happily, things are now nicely cooled down, and through the beneficence of an all-wise Power we have the activity of oxygen subdued by an admirable contrivance—an admixture of four-fifths azote; so that whilst this state of things remain, there is no cause to apprehend a general conflagration.

My other letters* render it unnecessary to further enlarge here upon the subject of mineral veins; but I would seriously advise Mr. Coxworthy to view them himself as they are found in Nature, and I much mistake if he would not henceforth discard his theory of the gaseous production of metals.

Camborne, May 13. A Practical Miner.

THE "NEW SCHOOL" v. THE OLD.

Sir,—Every individual who assumes the position of broaching new principles, especially if diametrically opposed to long-established opinions, must expect, at first, to be misunderstood; and Mr. Ennor, in his letter of the 30th April, states that he is not disposed to go my length "in suppossing that the *interior force is constantly* opening cracks to liberate it [the metal]; I believe it to be liberated through our lodes and veins;" whereas on a re-perusal of my papers, it will be seen that I ascribe mainly the formation of lodes to the oxygen period, and conceive that there never was an "interior force" in operation, unless, indeed, it has existed in the brain of the geologist, and produced cracks through which the world has been deluged with matter not of the most tangible character; and as I proceed in the discussion of this question, I think I shall be able to show that the influence which produced such gigantic consequences, is now on the decline. What Mr. Ennor means by "the *magnetic current shows* there is a constant circulation through the mother earth, and everything *she sends forth again returns to her*," as applicable to geology or mineralogy, I am at a loss to understand. I have yet to be made acquainted with facts which indubitably show that these "magnetic currents" are in operation; and as a justification for my suspending my belief until such evidence be adduced, I may observe that the *positive* pole of the galvanic battery has now become the *negative*, on the admission, indirect it must be allowed, of no less an authority than Prof. Faraday.

I am not disposed at present to state my opinion, otherwise than on general principles, on the formation of metallic veins, but there is a fact that has forcibly pressed itself on my consideration connected with this important question, which I think well deserving of notice—viz.: that the metals, as a general rule, are in combination with bases and not with acids. We find sulphurets of iron and of lead, and not sulphates of those metals, in our mines; and whilst sulphuret of iron readily passes into the sulphate, the sulphate is not so easily converted into a sulphuret. In Nature there is no patching; she works by general and not by partial laws; and unless "Verax" can set aside the above general rule, it must prove fatal to his argument of metallic veins being formed from the surrounding district.

Assuming that below the crust of the earth matter is in a fluid and gaseous state, I cannot readily divest my mind that gravitation should exercise its influence there as well as in the atmosphere, even if gravitation be solely referable to repulsion from above instead of to attraction from below; but I am prepared to admit that whatever may have been my impression, the important fact mooted by Mr. Mushet, of solid iron floating on liquid, precludes the possibility of a conclusion in any mind open to conviction. The question is too momentous to be hastily dealt with.

If ever a traveller in the Desert of Siberia prayed for water, his supplications were never more earnest than have been mine for an opportunity of practically applying, or having investigated, those principles which are now honoured with Mr. Ennor's admiration; but my appeals to Sir Henry De la Beche; to Sir John Herschel, to the Earl of Rosse, as president of the Royal Society, and to others, remain without a reply; and whilst Prof. Faraday has not time to investigate the principles, he appears to have found sufficient leisure to remake my discoveries. Sir John Burgoyne, the Inspector-General of Fortifications, and who is also a Commissioner of Sewers, and a commissioner for completing the New Palace at Westminster, and to whom I appealed in the latter capacity, has laid it down as a rule that "my principles could never be taken into consideration by any public body, until I shall have been able to establish a character for them among scientific men," so that between the unpaid *savans*, and well-paid public functionaries, a system has been devised by which quietly to leave to the next generation, questions that could not fail in being very disagreeable to the great men of this all eventful year, 1851: but possibly others, who have an interest in preventing the reckless waste of the public money in an unnecessary destruction of stores, and in doing and undoing in our sewers and public buildings, and injury to the public health from faulty doctrines, may consider that public bodies, such as the Board of Ordnance and the Board of Health, to whom I have also appealed in vain, on having presented to them facts and other unquestionable evidence of the disastrous consequences that attend a reference to those doctrines, are bound, at least, to give some consideration to the suggestions afforded. And if further proof, beyond what has been already advanced, could possibly be required of the faulty nature of those doctrines, it will be found in No. VIII. of "Atmospheric Influences," already in your possession. His Royal Highness Prince Albert has, however, raised in society a spirit of inquiry and enterprise that must be productive of the best possible results, and public bodies will find, that unless they infuse into their system a little of the young blood, the pressure for inquiry from without will become more urgent than old lethargic habits are calculated to withstand.

Franklin Coxworthy,
Canterbury-place, Lamboth-road, May 20. Author of *Electrical Condition*.

* The letters referred to shall appear in our next Journal.

MINE MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—There are many circumstances connected with mining in the 19th century inconsistent with the system of business and with the spirit of the age, and which, I should think, a few strictures from your pen would do much to rectify, as they form an anomaly inconsonant with the practice in every other branch of business, when successfully conducted, and accounts for much that is objectionable in this much-maligned field of industry. For instance, it is the common practice to put the management of the affairs of mines into the hands of parties entirely unacquainted with practical mining—parties who scarcely know the difference between any of the ores and the various rocks in which they are formed. Surely a person who is not acquainted with the rudiments of a scientific and abstruse business cannot be expected to carry it on with any great degree of success. In Cornwall, it has long been the practice to select the most eminent men to conduct the operations of great mines; and it must be conceded, that where a very sum large of money has to be invested, such precaution is indispensable.

There is a number of agents there, the most useful men for their situations—men well worthy of their trust, and to whom thousands are intrusted, and who are, perhaps, paid less, considering their responsibility, than any class of men in this country; but they are contented with their situations. Their pay is 100 guineas a year; and their duty is to carry out by day and by night the instructions of the manager, and this they faithfully do; but they acknowledge their manager as one of a higher stamp, to whose position they have no pretension. Such as are interested with the *management* of mining property are persons high in character, and intimate with all the intricacies attending the pursuit of mining; and the value and importance of their services is apparent, from the fact of their salaries being from 400*l.* to even 1000*l.* a year.

Since it is necessary in the county of Cornwall to pay men such large sums for their services in managing mines, I should be glad to know how it comes to pass that people perfectly ignorant of the science of mining are intrusted with these important functions in so many instances elsewhere; and how hopes can be entertained of success from such arrangement? Would it not be better to put these onerous undertakings into the hands of such persons only as are eminently practical and scientific? I have never known mines to fail where such has been the case. You never hear of a shipowner employing a famous tailor to construct a vessel for him, or putting an eminent cobbler to navigate her after she is constructed. Then why, in a business confessedly abstruse and difficult, involving at one and the same time an intimate knowledge of the operations of Nature and of the capabilities of art, pursue a contrary course, fraught, as it must necessarily be, with everything that can insure its ruin? Common sense recoils at such absurdity; and cool reflection will approve of every attempt that is made to place legitimate mining on its proper basis.

Whilst you are endeavouring to do this, by directing attention to the unstable nature of schemes which are daily proposed, I think the eyes of the public should, at the same time, be opened as to the very great amount of responsible duty which is required in the constitution of efficient management. And I feel convinced that your doing so will lead to the formation of a system of business in mines which shall be true in practice and substantial in character.

London, May 21. ONE INTERESTED.

THE DIVINING ROD—"DOWSING."

SIR,—Your sentiments, expressed in a leading article in the Journal, a few weeks ago, on the subject of "dowsing," coincide with my own; for I never had any faith in the *art*. I find, however, that many persons in Cornwall put great confidence in the dowser. Only a few days ago, a miner of Camborne informed me that in a sett in which he is interested a lode was discovered in this way. It may be that there are quack dowsers as well as quack doctors, and that those who err are the quacks! So many instances of deception, or *mistakes*, if you please, have come under my notice, that I believe that it is all either a cheat or a blunder. I should be glad if those who believe in the art would inform us what success, *to their knowedge*, has attended the practice. I will produce some contra evidence afterwards: I shall defer any further observations till then.—S.: *Truro, May* 20.

THE "DIVINING ROD."

SIR,—In your Journal of April 26, I was rather puzzled with some remarks on the "divining rod." Apparently, the writer established it as a fact that the rod had been proved a correct indicant in the discovery of lodes—why, then ridicule it as a chimera? This may be a very convenient method for disposing of a subject we cannot comprehend. Allow me to ask whether some hidden law of Nature, not yet developed, may not be the cause? Is it not possible that a current of electricity may pass from the operator, by the rod as the conductor, into the vein as the receiver, and this brought into play by some attractive influence in the vein? I remember being in company some years ago with two professed "dowsers" I candidly told them that I had no confidence whatever that lodes could be discovered with any such a despicable instrument as the "dowsing rod." This avowal was met with a positive affirmation that they could discover lodes with positive certainty. The result of our disputations was a dowsing excursion, accompanied by two miners with picks and shovels; and the dowsers, being furnished with rods, went forth majestically, but slowly, with rods erect, until they came to a point where the rods bent towards the earth; the operators then exclaimed—We will soon convince you that dowsing is not a delusion, but a reality. The miners were set to work to sink a pit, and soon laid bare the back of a large lode; and, even after this demonstration I argued on, in doubtful disputation, against placing any reliance in the dowsing rod as an indicant for the discovery of lodes. This experiment had the effect of awakening my curiosity to practice with the rod myself; and I assure you that I have discovered veins with the rod that have yielded many thousand pounds worth of mineral. I am satisfied in my own mind that the rod may be relied upon, though by what laws of Nature may still remain problematical and incomprehensible.—J. DALTAMIE: *Scotland, May* 16.

["Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" Our correspondent allows he was a sceptic himself once. He should, therefore, suffer others to entertain their doubts until they, like him, by means of a simple hazel twig, discover similar "thousands of mineral." That a current of electricity passes is not a new idea; still it is ridiculed by almost all the practical miners we have met with. The most celebrated dowsers, too, now in Cornwall have proved most unfortunate in all their mining speculations; and they candidly acknowledge that the rod bends to a poor lode the same as to a rich one; in fact, its utility is about as far from proof as air-ballooning.]

ORIGIN OF LODES—REPLY TO "ARGUS."

SIR,—I think my old friend, "Argus," is deceived as to my contest with Mr. Rowlandson on the *two elements*; my recollection must deceive me if we ever had any contest on such a subject. The remark he calls our attention to respecting a piece of wood being found in a lode is really unworthy of notice; we hear a deal of such *fabulous tales*. I remember some time since, when in Wales, a discussion was got up on fossils found in *stratified rock* at a great depth, when one man declared he dug out the *root of a large tree*, from a dense rock 150 ft. deep, with evident marks of its being sawn off. This, if authenticated, would have been proof of the existence of man, and the manufacture of saws before the formation of this rock. A second man protested he dug out a large hamper full of *smiths' rasps* from about the same depth. What rare specimens for the fossil geologists! but these things cannot be swallowed by men of the new school: still there is nothing extraordinary in finding a chip in a fissure or cavity of lodes. I remember some time since inspecting a mine where a stream of water, sufficient to drive a wheel, suddenly disappeared, and appeared again from a cavity in the rock above a mile from the spot. Had a chip washed in, it might have lodged in a thousand places in such a cavity before the water again made its appearance. The same thing might occur in a mine in what is termed a "vughy" lode on the water being left in it, would carry chips up a hundred yards, if the "vugh" continued so far. My igneous opponents are not so devoid of sense as to waste their time on this paltry question, grounded on hearsay, and admitted never to have passed their supposed fiery ordeal. Have patience friend "Argus," and produce something better next.

Wiveliscombe, May 20. N. ENNOR.

WHAT IS THE QUALIFICATION OF A PRACTICAL MAN?

SIR.—In your Journal for last week a letter, under the above head, appears from Mr. Evan Hopkins, in which he fairly and plainly explains what are the necessary qualifications for a person to be possessed of to entitle him to be termed a practical man. I, for myself, feel much obliged to Mr. Hopkins for his communication. He has justly stated that it is not every Jack, Dick, or Harry, who may be qualified to take the charge of a mine as captain; but still, after admitting that all our miners are not fit to be captains, I think that a sufficient number are to be found in Cornwall and Devon, so well versed in mining matters, that should there be twenty times the number wanted for the office of mining captains than there now is, there need be no lack. Again, Mr. Hopkins says, that did the mining captains possess the necessary practical knowledge, they would be more explanatory and consistent in their writings. That many flattering and false reports have appeared in the public papers, and even before a general meeting of shareholders, I do not deny; but that is not always attributable to the poor, industrious, almost bewildered captains. The secret is, that often, a day or two before the meeting is to take place, some one or two of the then shareholders or committeemen call to see the captain, and induce him to give a good report, whether the mine deserves it or not.

After all that he can say, and all the art of flourishing can do, a very poor speculation is made to appear the best in the two counties. At last the shareholders get uneasy. A practical captain is sent to inspect the mine, who, although he cannot say the speculation is a good one, yet, having gone so far, recommends a little more outlay. Shortly after the mine is "knocked," and the blame falls on the captain; but it is not deserved in six cases out of ten.

I have seen reports, both in the public papers and in prospectuses, with my own name and those of others attached to them, while, at the same time, we had never seen the mine below the surface, and have never given any report on it. These things, I find, have done me a great injury; and I am determined in future, should such a thing occur again, to expose the parties, be they who they may.—S.: *Liskeard, May* 20.

RE WHEAL CONCORD MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—Our attention has been drawn to a paragraph in your Journal of the 10th inst., professing to be a report of the proceedings before Master Sir William Horne, on the 8th inst., which, if unexplained, may prejudice our clients, Messrs. Gill and Rundle. The facts are simply as follow:—The company being indebted to Messrs. Gill and Co. to a large amount, proceedings were instituted against Messrs. Pickering and Morrison as two of the adventurers. As they were liable in that character only, it was but reasonable that they should wish us to look to the assets of the company, and accordingly we, at their request in *February last*, carried into the Master's Office a claim for 148*l.* 18s. 7d., being the *balance* then due from the company to Messrs. Gill and Co. It will be seen, on reference to the claim, that *no interest was charged to the company*. Since this was done, Messrs. Pickering and Morrison have paid the whole of our clients' demand, so that Messrs. Gill and Co. have *now* no beneficial interest in the company. On attending Master Horne, our Mr. Carpenter admitted this, and stated that whatever sum was paid on the proof of Messrs. Gill and Rundle would be received *for Messrs. Pickering and Morrison*, and that we were now prosecuting the claim *solely for their benefit, and at their request*. This is omitted in your report. As to the other inaccuracies and misstatements satisfactory explanations will be given at the next meeting. As you have permitted a partial and *ex parte* statement to appear in a prominent part of your Journal, we rely on your justice to insert this explanation.

Temple, May 20. MAKINSON, SANDERS, & CARPENTER.

THE TINCROFT MINES' MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—With reference to my letter which appeared in last week's Journal, I must trouble you to insert these few remarks, which I hope will set matters at rest, so far as I am concerned.

I have this morning received a letter from P. N. Johnson, Esq., which I value as his former epistles (to Paul), and which has perfectly satisfied me that he did not intend to convey any other idea than that the mine (Tincroft), when I left it, was poor, or "wretchedly poor," and that not through any neglect or mismanagement of mine. Had such an explanation been given at the meeting, it would not have called forth any remark from me.

In looking over Mr. Johnson's letters, I must say, to his great credit, that I cannot find in *one* a recommendation to suspend any tutwork where there were the least chances of success; and I believe it would be much to the interest of the company had all the directors been of the same mind in that respect; but some were too anxious to give dividends, and in their anxiety (not having a practical knowledge of mining) gave such orders as have always the tendency to destroy mining property. I wish the Tincroft Mining Company all the success that their perseverance merits.—WM. PAUL: *Minera Mines, May* 20.

Mr. Johnson having consented, I beg to give an extract or two from his letter:

"DEAR SIR,—I cannot say I was surprised to see your letter to the Editor of the *Mining Journal*, as I was myself surprised to see the manner in which my observations at the meeting had been interpreted, and I should have remarked upon it before but for illness. I consider it due to you to say that I believe you did all you could for the interest of the mine while you had the chief agency.—P. N. JOHNSON: *May* 19."

THE DYFNGWM MINES.

SIR,—Amongst the different mines now opening in Wales there appears to me none that possess greater advantages than the Dyfngwm Mines, situate to the west of the Delife Mines, which rank high amongst the profitable ones of the South Wales killas district. The lode extends westward for upwards of a mile in length—being of great strength, varying from 15 to 30 ft., and bearing large bodies of lead ore and spar to the very surface. In the eastern part of the mine the ore ground came to the surface, and has been worked for about a depth of 40 fms. for a very long distance. In the middle of the grant the lode has been worked by means of a 40-ft. water-wheel to the depth of 23 fms. under the adit—probably, to a 33 fm. level now, as I have not seen the property for some time; here the lode yields potters' lead ore to the east of the engine-shaft and steel ore to the westward. Halfway between the engine-shaft and the western extremity of the grant the lode is cross-cut by an adit, where the most beautiful ore and spar filled it for some length. To the westward, and near the western boundary, the lode forms a cliff of great height. The place is called Caefartha, and is a most picturesque object in itself, but the more so to the miner, as it is a mass of spar thickly interspered with lead ore. A little further to the westward the lode in the bed of the river is sunk upon for a few fms. in two shafts, which, many years ago, yielded several tons of ore. Should this mine be completely furnished with machinery and fully manned, and sunk to some depth—say, 50 fms. under the adit—I think a deposit of ore would be laid open of greater extent than any now working. From the appearance of the surface, I should say the ore ground will be found a mile in length; and I should not be surprised, at no distant period, to find 1000 men working in it, and the produce greater than any other mine in Wales. The district is identical with that of Cwmystwith, in the same channel of metalliferous ground—one lying to the north, and the other to the south of Plynlymmon. I have no share or interest in the property, but to further legitimate mining I point out this as a fair field for the investment of capital. A MINER.

London, May 20.

P.S.—Since writing the above notice, I have learnt that a shaft has recently been sunk 20 fms., intersecting the lode at that depth in Caefartha, and that in cross-cutting the lode at the bottom of the shaft a good body of lead ore has been met with, thus corroborating the views I had long ago formed of this ground when developed in depth. I also learn that in the eastern part of the mine, which I had named as 32 fathoms deep, the shaft has reached a depth of 42 fms., where the lode yields 2 tons of lead ore per fm., and the shaft is continuing towards a 50 fm. level, showing every symptom of a good mine.

THE CONSOLS AND UNITED MINES.

SIR,—The writings of "Argus," in the Journal week after week, appears to me totally absurd. What public good can possibly accrue from his dark foreboding strain? All it has tended to effect, is to place the agents of certain gigantic capitalists at issue, and make, as it has done, a ferment and a broil; and I would kindly advise "Argus" to say no more on the matter, lest "R. S." should (in mind) put all his eyes out, and render him incapable of seeing.

I was at the west of Truro, "amid the strife" which "Argus" has partly been the means of creating, and I informed the working miners of the county to leave the matter in the hands of the *principals* interested, and that their talking about the Consols and United Mines would only engender strife, and do harm. I then suggested that a pure gold goblet should be presented to each of the two gentlemen—viz.: Michael Williams, Esq., and Richard Taylor, Esq.—as a token of gratitude from the working miners and others of the county of Cornwall, for the memorable kindness rendered by these mining giants of enterprise during the desolation, now happily gone by. I made an appeal to their intelligent minds and better feeling, and I was proud to find that it had the desired effect. I told them to talk it over, and that it would do them no harm, and that there was a splendid mining prospect awaiting them. That such an assertion was founded on the fact that several large mining companies were winding up their accounts in the foreign mines in the Court of Chancery, and after their accounts were closed Cornwall would see happier and brighter days. Capitalists would turn their attention to Cornwall, thereby assist the mineral development of the rich but hitherto neglected district of St. Agnes, and also put on the different mines around Consols and the United; and I am strongly of opinion, that with augmented capital distributed in the above districts, and effectual working, with good and powerful machinery, these localities would vie with the richest places of Cornwall for tin, copper, &c.

My particular object in writing this letter is that the intelligent mine agents of this county should make known the *determination* of scores of miners, who will cheerfully co-operate together to subscribe to these "goblets;" and I respectfully beg to call the attention of the agents of the United and Consols Mines on the one hand, and the Royal Polberrow Consols, Towan, and Tywarnhayle Mines on the other, to forthwith organise some systematic plan for carrying out the above object. Mr. Pryor could greatly assist in the above undertaking (this gentleman is deserving the highest praise for his business habits and growing tact and enterprise), and would greatly contribute to the accomplishment of my suggestion, and the echoed feeling of the working miner.

There is an *honourable* gentleman, of an honourable firm, residing in Truro, well known for his *exalted standing in society* as a lawyer and a gentleman. Suppose we nominate him to be the deliverer of these two goblets in the presence of his clients, and the cheerful crowd of hearty miners, having on the one side one of the gentlemen before referred to, and on the other side the other, standing on a platform erected between the Gwennap district and that of St. Agnes? Then, with a three-times-three from Cornish hearts, and "One and All," we should bind the mining interest of this country together—together in harmony, enterprise, and advancing prosperity; and three hours of eloquent speaking and noble cheering (which Cornishmen in feeling and sincerity alone can do) would do more good than all the letters that *gloomy and foreboding* "Argus" can write.—J. J.: *Truro Vean, Truro, May* 19.

[We readily insert the foregoing, though we put a very different construction on "Argus's" writings and their intended effect, knowing them to be well meant. In the present instance they appeared perceptible enough to us—viz., a desire to keep the United Mines afloat, in order to save Consols and the surrounding mines in the district, which happily has been effected by the retirement of Mr. Richard Taylor and his friends, whose shares were readily taken by Messrs. Williams, Pryor, and others. Disputes between their sub-agents have nothing to do with the main question; nor do we conceive that gentlemen of their high standing in Gwennap *used* "goblets of gold" to induce them to bury any trifling difference of opinion they may have, as respects the mining concerns in which they may be engaged; but should such course be pursued as a test of individual feeling entertained towards the respective parties, we shall be glad to find it successfully carried out. We would, however, suggest to "J. J." his at once calling upon "the lawyer and gentleman," and consulting with him, prior to moving further in the matter.]

MINES AND MINING.—No. V.

I send a further extract from my *Parochial History of Mining in Devon and East Cornwall*, which is preparing for the press. Before I proceed with the extract, allow me just to notice the letter of Capt. Ennor, in the Journal of the 26th of April. I have often read his papers with interest; nevertheless, I cannot subscribe to the theory he has *adopted* on mineral veins.

I think there is considerable "blunder" in using the terms "new school," and applying them to any of the opinions given forth by your correspondents on this subject of late. As far as I can discover, the sentiments offered are much the same as have been entertained, "long, long ago," by some parties, and as often thrown aside as wanting in the "main"—namely, the knowledge to turn "lead" into "gold," or to point out to the miner where the rich deposits of ore are to be found. Yet I cannot but believe that a brighter time is coming; and the more we study the great book of Nature, the more likely shall we be to attain to this knowledge. Your editorial remarks on Captain Ennor's letter precludes the necessity of my noticing it in detail; and I shall only say, in regard to my own "opinions" and "practice," that I never could see the necessity of an enormous fire at the "centre of the earth" to produce those grand operations in its crust—such as volcanoes. And should not we miners consider that our observations are generally made on a very small portion of this little island, instead of looking to the greater operations on a far more extended scale?

In regard to "practice," I have endeavoured in working the mines under my care, during the last 35 years, to draw my conclusions by deduction, and reasoning by analogy; and this I have found successful in the discovery of deposits of ore—"very profitable ones, too," considering the outlay, as well as using great economy: but against every (however well arranged) plan or sound view must be set the effects of *private speculation*. This is often very fickle, and wanting in that perseverance necessary to make discoveries. What a proof of this was manifested in the Great Wheal Maria division of the Devon Consols; the former miners had sunk within 20 feet of that enormous deposit, and stopped.

There is yet another point I will notice. The operations of Nature are very varied, and the distinctions so trifling, that even the stratum adjoining a good "paying lode" differs very little from that of a losing one; very much more depends on the lode itself. Allow me to take this opportunity of introducing a theory which, if not quite new, has some very interesting points on the subject of metalliferous deposits; it is not my own, but was communicated to me by a mining captain. The theory is grounded on the idea, that as there is "animal life" and "vegetable life," so there is "metalliferous life," and that it is produced by the same agency—namely, "affinity" and "contact." He grounds his arguments on the acknowledged fact that when two good branches come together they make a course of ore. I shall make no comment on this idea at present; but merely introduce it for the consideration of your readers.

[EXTRACT.]

In all periods of time there have been agencies in favour of the "marvellous. St. Perian, the patron saint of the tinners, was said by Monkish writers to be very skilful, not only in regard to spiritual matters, but also in giving suggestions to the tinners as to where they should find "rich deposits," whether these were "Jews' houses," "lost ingots," "backs of lodes," or rich streams of tin; and he is said to have been the first who used the divining-rod, commonly called the dowsing-rod, for these purposes. There is reason to think this instrument is of much older date. It is well known to have been in use amongst the Egyptians long before the time of Moses, and is noticed in connection with the plagues.—(See 7th chapter of Exodus). These magical illustrations and effects were well known by the Druidical teachers of the tinners; and there is no doubt of their using such a convenient "wand" to promote discovery. These Druids taught and held the doctrine that "faith" was necessary to the successful use of the divining-rod, and that none who were not annointed to the sacred office could use it effectually. At what period the energies of mind broke this yoke it is difficult to say; but the time cannot be very distant in reference to the tinners of St. Perian. This must have been a bold stroke to the priestly magicians of their day; and is not the time fast advancing when men will think and act for themselves in everything?

The tinners then had "faith" in both the dowsing-rod and the dowser. I well remember this sentiment of the old tinners and miners many years ago—namely, that the young men were so puffed-up in their new fangled ideas about geology, that they would have no faith in the "divining-rod" of their predecessors; and that in consequence they would spend much more money in the exploration and discovery of lodes than was anciently done. The whole of this turns out to be true; nevertheless, the opinion is still held by many that the divining-rod is of great avail in these matters. St. Perian was certainly a man of considerable influence amongst the tinners; and there are two or three places in Cornwall called by his name. Tradition says he visited the tinners of Lydford, in Dartmoor, and got them many ameliorations of their condition. He also visited the "Wist Man's Wood," or the retreat of the *whisht-man*, near Corhern Tor, when the tinners' parliament was assembled; but his skill in the use of the divining-rod was mostly shown to those who wrought for Holy Church—hence the several traditions yet remaining, though they are fast being forgotten.—JOHN PAULL: *Tavistock, 5 mo.*, 20.

ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—From the report in your Journal of the 19th April, I perceive that this company, in which, as you are aware, I have so long taken an interest, is about to be dissolved, and rescusitated under another form; and, according to Mr. Gillan's opinion, will be brought out in the London and Paris markets under the most favourable auspices, and that the stock will soon exceed its par value. I have a recollection that, in the year 1844, when the present expiring abortion was ushered into public notice, similar promises were held out, and these not only by the concoctors in London, but by the then French proprietors, the principal agent of whom was the Baron Louis Tranquille Morat. Probably his invaluable assistance has been called upon in the present emergency. But this is foreign to the subject; and I can only hope that Mr. Gillan, who ushered the old company into notice, now assists at its obsequies, and breathes the elixir of life into the lungs of its successor, will find that this time he may be a true prophet. When the mines, previous to the year 1844, were but partially and unscientifically worked by the French adventurers, who then possessed them, the cry of the Spaniards was, "wait until the English come." They came, they saw, but did not conquer. A large staff was formed in Oviedo, another at Mieres, another at Riva de Sella: they intended to get coal, make iron, mine for copper and lead, reducing the latter on the spot, and extracting the silver, of which it scarcely contained a particle, as well as subliming mercury. They had colonels in their service, and gentlemen riding backward and forward all over the province making discoveries, and talking of what they would do. Their London board was composed of some good names from the "Land of Cakes"—a baronet, a knight, a F.G.S., and a real captain for secretary. Where could there be a more promising concern? The shares were brought out with a flourish of trumpets; and to my certain knowledge the experienced individuals who first were the fortunate allottees (having made those little arrangements themselves) managed the market to some tune—to use a vulgar expression, tolerably well "rigged it." I, who was then sojourning in the province, could not imagine why they were commencing so many operations at once—beginning all things, and concluding nothing. The mystery was soon discovered; flaming reports were required, so that the shares might be got up to a still further premium. When this was done, some of the most wary retired, and then commenced their legitimate operations—the get of coal, and make of iron. Scarcely had Mr. Manby, the company's engineer, commenced with this, then a voice from Madrid proposed to carry a railway across the high and almost inaccessible, and certainly impracticable puertos, which separate Castile from the Asturias. And here I do say, to speak in the mildest terms, the directors were highly culpable in encouraging a project which, if they had possessed one grain of common sense, they must have known was utterly worthless, and only calculated to deceive the public, who, in that year (1845), were almost too eager to become the dupes of the boaster and the fraudulent schemer. At that period I brought under your notice that questionable project. A gentleman rejoicing in the initials of "C. L. W." was pleased to answer me—with what success I leave to the recollection of those who perused our letters. I will not further allude to this project than by saying that the directors of the Asturian Company were all concerned in that "myth," which, as soon as it had answered the intention of its promoters, was abandoned. Shortly after this the F.G.S. visited the property, and returned with a flaming report. Difficulties arose, calls were being made, while no dividends were paid. The company was put in liquidation. Mr. Moore then appeared on the stage: for a considerable period he was a popular man, votes of thanks were passed, when "a change came o'er the spirit of the dream." From some cause, however, we see other actors on the scene: by a resolution passed by a chairman condemning himself, liquidators and directors are swept away, and we hear of trustees. Litigation then commences, both in Spain and here; the works are abandoned, and a most ruinous scene of confusion ensues. I would dilate much further on this subject, were I not aware that the affairs of the company have been discussed fully in your columns. I would ask now what has become of the ex-chairman and the directors? they are not all in Paris. Surely they ought to come forward with some explanations. Common decency would suggest that as they have watched the demise of the company they should attend its funeral, and not leave the whole burden on one who has combined the duties of both accoucheur and undertaker. Late accounts from Spain state that the prospects of the property are as good as ever, if properly managed. With the quarrel between Mr. Moore

and the trustees I have nothing to do; that stands on its own merits. One observation I must make—this concern appears to me, in its history and fate, to bear a strong similarity to the British Nassau Nister Dale Company.

May 21. —— THE IDLER IN THE ASTURIAS.

HISTORY OF MINING.

SIR,—I beg leave to make a few observations on your articles on mining. My object in doing so proceeds solely from a desire that the *Mining Journal* should be as exact in the details of mining as the nature of the subject will admit of; and that the editor should always bear in mind the improvements which are now being introduced to economise the operations of mining.

The *Mining Journal* is a scientific paper, and although it allows its correspondents to discuss their respective theories in its pages, be they what they may, nevertheless, the leading article, for which the editor is responsible, should never descend into questionable points or local prejudices of men, but be guided by the best and most recent communications, embodying all demonstrative facts and real improvements.

On this occasion I shall only allude to the following observations, extracted from your last Number:—"No metal occurs so frequently in a native state as copper."

Gold and platina are always found in their metallic state, never as minerals. *Silver* is found in the metallic state in a very large proportion, sometimes in great masses, but more frequently in flakes.

"Many rocks are known to be of aqueous origin, but granite, basalt, and others, are not so. . . . By the Huttonian theory, they are made igneous, &c. Besides the granite ranges, there are various other strata," &c.

If I understand the above observations correctly, they mean—Firstly, that the sedimentary rocks are of aqueous origin, but that the crystalline rocks are not so; that is, that the consolidated debris—sands, clays, &c.—of pre-existing rocks are deposited from water, but that the rocks formed of crystals are not so. Yet, notwithstanding this decided opinion against their aqueous origin, they are spoken of as *stratified* rocks, being not only incorrect as regards their actual structure, but in contradiction to the assumed igneous theory—*strata* have a definite mechanical meaning. It is not my object in this letter to show and prove that crystalline masses are formed in water, and that the individual crystals retain a proportion of the mother liquid chemically combined, as well as in the pores of the aggregated masses, and that no such crystallisation has yet been formed in an incandescent or fiery condition; it is to remind you of the danger of entering into such subjects without being well supported by unequivocal facts, and when you do, you must confine yourselves strictly to the conclusions drawn fairly from them, and not employ contradictory terms.

Again, your observations on the character of the south-west and north-east lodes, and the rules laid down, are founded on undefined theories, and you make yourself responsible for their correctness, while we know that the accumulation of the ore depends on various other conditions, which cannot be expressed in general terms, and especially in the south-west and north-east lodes.

The remarks on perpendicular and incline shafts, respecting their merits, are also open to many objections, and do not agree with the results in practice. Incline shafts are now gradually introduced in Cornwall and Devon, and have been found of great advantage in many mining districts. Had it not been for the system of incline shafts, not only in coal and iron seams, but also in many mines of low produce, underlaying at comparatively flat angles, with hard head walls, they could not have been worked with profit. I hope you will take the hint in the same spirit as it is sent, and I trust you will not allow any observations on mining to creep into your articles but what agree with practice.

May 5. EVAN HOPKINS.

[We admit the correctness of some points in the above, though we support neither of the theories throughout, as our valued correspondent fancies. The remarks were meant more as introductory notices—coal and iron mines had not even been hinted at. The series of papers will very shortly treat on matters of present interest to many existing companies, and of value to all which may be projected—showing the causes of failure in home and working management, and how such results may be avoided.]

FAIRBAIRN'S WROUGHT-IRON TUBULAR CRANE.

SIR,—In your paper of the 17th instant, I perceive a long notice of the so-called Mr. Fairbairn's tubular crane. Allow me to draw your attention, and that of the public, to this patented crane—being merely a *rechauffé* of a now rather old continental invention. In the *Bulletin du Musee de L'Industrie* of M. Jobard, regularly published at Brussels, for the year 1846, at page 7, &c., you will find a full description, with two well-executed copper-plates, of this identical tubular crane, made of boiler-plate, and with this addition—that arrangements for weighing by steelyard are added as part of the machine. This was long before even the tubular bridge was proposed. It is wonderful how many British *inventions* come out of foreign journals.—SEARCH: *May* 20.

COAL IN THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.—Dates from Labuan to the 5th of April have been received, by which we learn that the colony was quite healthy, and the accounts from the coal mines were favourable—350 tons having just been shipped for the depôt of the Peninsular and Oriental Company at Singapore, and 270 tons having been taken on board by the steam frigate *Semiramis*. The English miners had arrived, and the *Singapore Free Press* gives the following description of the progress of operations:—The barque *Neptune* recently brought here a cargo of 350 tons of coal from the Eastern Archipelago Company's pits at Labuan, and she proceeds immediately to the same quarter for another cargo. These coals are for the use of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. A quantity was brought from Labuan some months ago, and having been tried in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers, they have been most favourably reported on, the preference being given to them in comparison with best Welch coal. The future supply will be regular and steadily augmenting. The preliminary difficulties of working have now been surmounted, and the raising of coal will in future proceed with rapidity. Several European miners lately proceeded to Labuan, and there are now, besides the European officials of the company, over 300 persons engaged in mining operations at Tanjong Kubong. A line of railway has been laid down from the mine to the place of embarkation, and the company is also engaged in turning its surface sections to account. We are glad to be able to give this favourable report regarding the progress of the operations of the Eastern Archipelago Company in Labuan, as they have hitherto seemed to be somewhat tardy, and there is no doubt that they are calculated to give a considerable onward impetus to the colony. The ability to supply to the extent demanded, coal of the very superior quality which the Labuan mineral has very fortunately proved to be, will no doubt lead to the resort of shipping to the colony, and we may also expect to see one of the two lines of steamers which are soon to be plying monthly between this and China, calling at Labuan, while the facilities for coaling at Labuan *en route* may probably lead to the Spanish steamers coming to Singapore instead of Hong Kong for the mails.

INTERESTING AND UNPRECEDENTED TEST OF CHAINS AND IRON RODS.—J. Foster, Esq., and the Rev. J. B. Owen, of Bilston, G. R. Hickman, Esq., of Tipton, and several other gentlemen interested in scientific experiments, attented at the cable manufactory of Mr. H. P. Parkes, Dudley, to witness some extraordinary tests of the strength and toughness of iron used in the fabrication of chains. When any one considers the frightful loss of life so frequently the result of the breaking of a single link in a chain, or the failure of a girder in an iron roof, the importance of any decided improvement in the metal and workmanship employed for such purposes cannot be too highly appreciated. Several samples of round chains, of 5-8ths of an inch size, were put to the hydraulic proof, and whereas the interstices between the links previous to their tension measured only the 32d of an inch, after proof it had stretched equally, even without loss of symmetry in shape, to 15-16 inches. One of these pieces of 5-8 inch chain sustained without a flaw 18·10 tons, being nearly four times the ordinary testing weight. It is due to the enterprising and intelligent experimentalist, Mr. Millington, of the firm of Messrs. W. Millington and Co., Summerhill Iron Works, Tipton, to state that of all the qualities of iron submitted to the proof, the material furnished from his works stood the severest test. Its fabric is a novelty to the trade, and will be shortly patented. Mr. Parkes has contributed a sample board of chain to the Great Exhibition, in sizes varying from ¼ to 2½ inches, which have been tested by unprecedented proof, at his factory at Tipton. This series of experiments, probably of some importance to the Staffordshire trade, terminated, not unnaturally, with the tying in iron of "the Staffordshire Knot." A piece of 5-8 inch round of Mr. Millington's iron, formed into a noose at each end, and gracefully formed into a loose tie, was drawn in cold metal into a tight compact knot, lifting in the process the unparalleled weight of 8 tons. The chains seemed elastic as gutta percha, and stretched to nearly double their length during the proof, and like metal paralysed, became rigid, and straight as an iron bar. Parties visiting the Crystal Palace may inspect the chain, the knot, and the peculiarly twisted iron of the Millington make in the class No. 8, among the ship models near the west end. They will well repay the examination of a connoisseur in hardware, nothing equal to their manufacture having been hitherto submitted to the scientific or mercantile world. Now that the travelling public by land or by sea, and the operative public in our mines and factories, are so much at the mercy of iron, any improvement in its material or workmanship which shall tend to diminish the number of the appalling accidents by which hecatombs are sacrificed to the homicidal use of inferior metal in railway, steam, or iron, girder, is entitled to the commendation of society.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

PEAT CHARCOAL.—We are glad to learn, from the best authority, that the demand for this useful article is so great at Derrymullen, County Kildare, that the produce is not at all equal to it. This is cheering, and we hope to see the Irish Amelioration Society extending its works into the district of Kilrush (as we have heretofore advocated), where plenty of material and labour can be had so easily, and such facilities exist for the transport of it.—*Limerick Examiner.*

MINING NOTABILIA.

CONDURROW MINE (Camborne) has been at work 7 years. Capital expended 5120*l.*; being 20*l.* per share (256th), which brought them into a profitable state of working. Since then they have made 3016*l.* in dividends. or 11*l.* per share, the profits on the last two months being 280*l.* 3s. 3d. A financial statement thereof will be found in the Journal of the 26th April.

LLWYNMALEES MINE.—Very good accounts reach us of the value of the ore ground in this mine, especially of that developing in the western part of the workings. This ground confirms the argument as to the safety of the speculation, or rather investment—viz.: Ore ground worth upwards of 20*l.* a fm. for a good length, and, we understand, with a 50-feet wheel for pumping—there being already furnished an excellent wheel for crushing, with the best-constructed rollers, and everything perfectly complete in that respect, together with a very beautiful and excellent high-pressure steam-engine for drawing the stuff exceedingly well adopted for that purpose, that profits to the amount of 30 to 35 per cent. may be very soon realised upon the working capital employed, added to what is necessary for the completion of a new wheel for pumping, which, in round numbers, may be estimated at 500*l.*

CARADON WOOD MINE.—This mine is situate in the parish of Linkinghorne, in the eastern part of Cornwall, and in the district between the Caradon, Holmbuah, Callington, Trelawny, Trehane, and other mines of considerable note. Caradon Wood is a silver-lead mine, opened upon three very fine lodes, two of which run north and south, and one east and west, through killas, or clay-slate, considered to be of the finest quality for lead ores. Captains Middleton, Dunstan, Kemp, Ellery, Osborn, and Richards, all experienced lead miners, now managing some of the largest and most profitable lead mines in Cornwall, concur in the opinion that this is a remarkably fine site for a lead mine, and that it may be worked cheaply and expeditiously, as the ground and lodes are soft, and the supply of water-power abundant at all seasons of the year. Mining operations were lately commenced, and preparations are now making for the erection of powerful drainage machinery, in order to prosecute the works with vigour, and it is confidently anticipated that the lodes will soon be developed to a profitable extent. The sett is very extensive, and is held under lease for an unexpired term of 21 years at 1-15th dues, and it is stated that a working capital of several thousand pounds is now in hand. This mine is divided into 6000 shares, and worked upon the Cost-book System. The management is vested in an influential committee. The following is the report of Capt. James Osborn, of Wheal Venton:—

"Agreeably with your request, I inspected this mine on the 21st instant. I find the sett is very extensive, being about 600 fathoms in length on the course of the lodes, and about 400 fms. in width. I saw three lodes there—two north and south ones, intersected by one east and west one. The westernmost of the north and south lodes is a very large strong lode, composed of friable horn-spar, peach, and flookan, situated in a stratum of soft clay-slate, very congenial for lead; it runs parallel to the valley in which it is situated, and underlies into it, so that its situation, inclination, and course are such as is desired. The easternmost of the north and south lodes is about 50 fms. to the east of the one before spoken of; there is an adit driven on this lode about 30 fms., through soft clay-slate, flookan, &c.; but this lode though large in places, is not regularly so, but it has produced some good gossan, and as is worthy of further trial. Intersecting these two lodes is another east and west one underlaying south; it is about 2 feet wide, but as scarcely anything has been done on it, it will be premature to say much; it suffices to say, that it is in a good stratum of ground, and that east and west lodes are sometimes productive of much lead in Cornwall. In conclusion, I feel it my duty to state that the first lode spoken of, is a majestic one, and fully warrants the outlay necessary to give it a trial, if no other lodes existed in the sett, and the situation of the mine in the bottom of a deep and wide valley of clay-slate, with a never-failing supply of water for machinery of every description, gives advantages geological and mechanical that we seldom find."

We intended to have appended an equally favourable and more detailed report from Capt. J. Kemp, of Wheal Trelawny, but want of space prevents it.

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS COPPER AND TIN MINE.—This sett is situate in the parish of Withel, near St. Austell, Cornwall, held under lease for 21 years, at 1-18th dues. It covers an extent of 300 acres, in which five promising copper lodes have been discovered, being a continuation of those in Bodmin Wheal Mary Consols, in which such fine samples of ore have been raised. They contain mundic, green carbonate of copper, peach, and gossan, and interspersed throughout with stones of yellow, black, and grey ore. Two elvan courses run through the sett, promising great productiveness at the junction of the several lodes, and from the northenmost lode some stones have been assayed, giving 31¼ per cent for copper. The mine is divided into 6500 shares; 3500 of which number are already subscribed for, and 3000 are now issuing to respectable parties at 1*l.* per share. From reports by Captains John Kernick and Joseph Warrick, it appears the lodes are highly promising, and that a 50-in. cylinder will be required to carry the mine down in depth; and from the general indications and congenial appearances of the strata, with many unusual local advantages, there is reason to expect a highly profitable and advantageous concern. In a report, which will be found among our Mining Correspondence, it will be seen they have cut the north lode, 18 ft. big, a few feet from surface, containing black and grey copper; while parties from London, and many practical mine agents who have visited the property, consider that Great Wheal Maria did not show such indications at surface.

WHEAL VINCENT AND TREWINT MARSH TIN AND COPPER MINES.—An advertisement appears in our columns stating the incorporation of the latter with the former sett, and proposing to increase the number of shares to 3000, of which 1000 are to be sold at 2*l.* per share—being equivalent only to the sum actually expended on Wheal Vincent by the former and present adventurers, and, therefore, not asking for a farthing of premium. To us there appears something extremely legitimate in this proposal, assuming always the mine to be a good one; and we never remember to have seen a prospectus more fairly stating the objects and proposals of a small body of proprietors appealing to the public for additional capital to assist in fairly developing a mine.

CEFN GWYN SILVER-LEAD MINE.—This mine was originally divided into 2600 shares, and it is now proposed to divide it into 5000 shares, the holders of the 2600 shares still retaining that interest, leaving 2400 shares to be issued to the public at 1*l.* per share, for the purpose of raising a fund to more effectually work the mine, and erecting powerful and efficient machinery for bringing it into a more effective and dividend-paying state. The sett is situated in Cardiganshire, near the East Daren, Cefn Bruno, Goginan, and other rich mines, and extends 3¼ miles on the course of the lodes, being half a mile in width. The country is considered most congenial for silver-lead ore, and several lodes have been discovered, averaging from 6 to 8 ft. wide, composed of killas, jack, and spar, with branches of silver-lead ore. In a report by Capt. Sampson Trevethan, he states his opinion that the champion lode must make large returns in depth, and that with an outlay of about 500*l.* for additional machinery the mine will be brought into a profitable state. There is a shipping place within six miles of the mine, good carriage roads, and every facility of working the adventure with the most advantageous results.

DEVON CONSOLS WEST COPPER MINES.—This sett was formerly known as Middle Hampt, and is situate in the parish of Stoke Climsland, in the County of Cornwall, about 500 fathoms west of the Tamar, which divides that county from Devonshire. It is in the immediate vicinity to the north-west of Lamherooe Wheal Maria, Wheal Williams, &c., and is in the same strata and district of country as all the profitable and promising surrounding mines—Devon Great Consols, Heignston Down, Bedford United, and others. There are stated to be several large and well-defined lodes in the sett, producing on the backs rich gossan, mundic, capel, &c., of the character generally looked up to by experienced miners as tending to great produce in depth. Some of them have been opened on in adjoining mines; and from the reports of several creditable and practical captains, it appears that the general indications are such as to justify their being worked in a liberal and spirited manner. The sinking a shaft to a 20 fm. level may be effected at a mere trifling expense, when the lode might be cut, the nature of the strata and quantity of water ascertained, and thus a guide would be given as to the nature of the machinery required. The facilities of land and water carriage are worthy consideration, and the general prospects of the sett are of the most promising character. It is divided into 1024 shares, with a deposit of 50s. per share, 512 of which are held by the proprietors, in lieu of a cash payment.

WHEAL ZION COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINE.—We have abstained from making any remarks on this adventure until all the shares were subscribed for, considering it to be no part of our duty to influence investments even in good undertakings, though we do not scruple to caution our readers against those of an opposite character. We have, however, now no hesitation in saying that the information we possess induces us to consider Wheal Zion more than commonly promising. A degree of uncertainty necessarily attaches to all mines, though that degree varies from the highest probability of failure to the almost certainty of success. To say nothing of those schemes which are no better than systematic swindling, many very promising mines are really worthless, on account of the large outlay which is requisite to make them productive; consequently, the same mine may disappoint, or even rain, two or three successive sets of adventurers, and afterwards enrich another set, who benefit themselves by the losses of their predecessors. The great objects to be sought by those who invest their money in a mine are—quick returns of the capital by the sales of ore; prudent and moderate outlay; skill, experience, and fidelity in the managers; and the absence of all concealment, or false colouring, in the representations made from time to time to the adventurers. From the richness of the ore so near the surface at Wheal Zion, and the great width of the lodes, the proprietors may expect to get back their investments in a very short period; after which, the profits of the mine will be clear again; and we believe that the adventurers will have to congratulate themselves on possessing a good and lasting mine. The shares, we understand, are firmly held; and those who have the greatest number are the least disposed to accept even a high premium.

Those once lucrative mines, the Howden and Percy Main Collieries, have been finally abandoned, which, of course, has led to a great privation amongst the large number of persons who were employed in those extensive coal works. The miners are gradually drafting themselves from the locality to other collieries.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The ground in Field's engine-shaft, sinking under the 80 fm. level, is harder than for some time past, which we think a better indication. The lode in the 80 fm. level, east of said shaft, is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, worth from 30*l.* to 40*l.* per fm.: this end is from 2 to 3 fms. from No. 2 winze. In taking down the north part of the lode, going west from the 80 fm. level, we find it to be worth from 20*l.* to 30*l.* per fm.; and from the bottom of the level, up 2½ ft., it is much better than over or towards the back of the level; the lode here is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, worth from 50*l.* to 60*l.* per fm. The best of the ore ground that the 70 fm. level has been driven through is all east of No. 2 winze, which is upwards of 20 fms. in length. Wyld's shaft is sunk to the 70 fm. level, and made complete for drawing; the men are now cutting plat, preparatory to sinking under this level. No change to notice in any other part of these mines. Our tribute continues to look well.

APPLEDORE.—The engine and boiler is now on the mine. Mr. Mathews (the engineer) has been to-day (May 20) to measure the engine, preparatory to drawing up the plan and specifications for the house, &c. The engine-shaft is down 6 fms. The masonry of the smiths and carpenter's-shops, counting-house, &c., is let at 1s. 8d. per perch. James Tapper has contracted to bring the remainder of the material from South Molton at 3*l.* per ton.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The lode in the 115 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar and mundic, with spots of ore; there has been no lode taken down in this level east and west of Andrew's winze. In the 103 the lode is 4 ft. wide, and yielding 4½ tons of ore per fathom; this end is at present very hard. The lode in the rise in the 90 is without alteration. We are sinking by the side of the lode in the 80 fm. level east. In the 47 east the lode is 12 in. wide, showing good spots of black ore, but not enough to save.

BERRIOW CONSOLS.—The shaft sunk by the old adventurers intersected the main lode at the adit level, 20 fms. deep, and as there was copper ore going down under adit, both east and west of the shaft, we intended to have sunk 10 fms. deeper, and then to have driven east and west in search of the ore, but circumstances prevented our proceeding with this, though possibly we have lost nothing by the delay, as, instead of sinking, as intended, we drove a cross-cut south towards other lodes, and have discovered, at the distance of 18 fms. from what we called the main lode, another lode of very promising appearance. We have driven on it west about 6 fms., and in the end it is 4 ft. wide, consisting chiefly of gossan, mundic, and black ore. This lode, as well as the main lode, underlies south, and it will probably be now the better way to leave the old shaft and commence another from surface. After cutting the above lode, we drove the cross-cut still further south, about 6 fms., and appear to be near another lode: on cutting it, we intend commencing a shaft in the place best calculated to work the three lodes. The ground is very easy, so that we may expect to lay open the mine very quickly. At Budge's lode we drove west until the air became bad, then drove towards the lode near it, mentioned in last report, and which we are daily expecting to intersect: when we do so, we can decide where to commence a shaft to work that and Budge's lode. On the whole, we consider the mine improved since the time of the last meeting, and that its prospects are better than at the commencement of the present working.

BISHOPSTONE.—In driving the cross-cut in the 20 fm. level a large feed of water has been met with, and it is therefore expected the end is close to the lode.

BODMIN CONSOLS.—We have holed No. 1 winze north to the 13 fathom level; the lode never looked so well as at the present time. I doubt not but the next 50 or 60 fms. will give us ground from which we shall make large returns. The 13 fm. level south looks well; the men have just brought me a splendid stone of lead. I have put the men to sink No. 1 winze south, to communicate with the level below.

BODMIN WHEAL MARY CONSOLS.—In the cross-cut south, in the 20 fm. level, we have just cut a large lode, but are not yet through it, and have broken some good stones of ore. The lode No. 3, in this level (the 20) is producing more ore than when last reported, and is looking well. In the 10 fm. level west, on No. 1, the lode is large and course, with a little ore in places, but likely to be productive under Spargo's drift. The two pitches in the back of Spargo's drift are worked out, but there is fine ore gone down in the bottom. A great quantity of ore stuff has been broken in these pitches during the month. In the adit end east, on No. 6, the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of gossan and ore; we expect to cut this lode in the cross-cut south, in the 10 fm. level, in a few days. Spargo's drift, west of the new shaft, is holed to a rise in the ancient workings. I have dialled the rise and holed to it by by driving 4 ft. south from No. 1 in the adit. I have been down through this rise, and thence eastward in an old drift 17 fms. (or 7 fms. east of the new shaft). We shall hole the new shaft to this old drift in a few days, when I expect to sett several pitches westward. I have broken some good work in it, but the level must be cleared and ventilated before I can report more. The engine-shaft is down 4 fms. below the 20 fm. level; the ground continues of the same favourable character.

BRIDFORD CONSOLS.—The principal object we had in view at the time of the last meeting of adventurers was to cut and drive upon a caunter lode, in which lead had been found, and which, at its junction with the great barytes lode, it was thought might offer an easy channel of ground for sinking the shaft, and also produce some lead to assist in paying costs. As we proceeded, however, indications proved less favourable, and it was thought preferable to drive west on an east and west lode, of a very kindly character, producing stones of lead. By driving on this lode we shall intersect some north and south lodes, and also a lode which had been partially worked long since, and which we have cleared up, and find lead in it; this also is a north and south lode, and it is likely very soon to be intersected by the adit; where seen, it is in a hard channel of ground, but there is, further north, in the heart of our sett, a large flookan accompanying what is supposed to be the same lode, and on it we have put two men to open and drive, expecting that the lode will be found more productive in soft ground. Four men are employed to drive on the above east and west—two on the flookan course, and two to bring up an adit to, and to cut through, the barytes lode, in the spot we have fixed on for the engine-shaft. This short adit is necessary to take off the surface water. On Birch Mine an engine is being erected, not far from our north boundary. The lode of that mine is supposed to be a continuance of our barytes lode, and its appearances are good. We have discovered lead on several lodes, but think it now desirable to confine our attention principally to two—viz., the great lode, 40 to 50 ft. wide, and the flookan lode, which is also very large, above 10 feet, where we have seen it.

BRONFLOYD.—The crushing mill has gone to work, and is doing well. The appearance of the lode in the different parts of the mine is good; indeed, we may reasonably say that we have a rich mine here, and I expect we shall be able to divide a profit of 500*l.* by the end of September; this is the quickest return that has been made for some years in Cardiganshire.

BRYN-ARIAN.—The 20 fm. level driving west is in a large lode, and the part we are carrying will yield about 10 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 10 fathom level west is large, but at present unproductive. The winze sinking under this level west is producing about 15 cwts. of ore per fathom. The stopes in the bottom of the deep adit level west are yielding 10 cwts. of ore per fm. Hallett's shaft is much in appearance as last reported, yielding some good stones of lead ore.

BUTTERDON.—The plunger lift has forked the water, and all preparatory work is completed and sinking resumed. The lode in the south end, in the 30 fm. level, is 3 ft. wide, half of which is composed of sugary spar and mundic, and spotted with lead; it is a very encouraging looking lode. In the north end it is 1½ foot wide, composed of gossan and spar.

CALLINGTON.—The lode in the diagonal shaft, sinking below the 125 fm. level, is 15 in. wide, producing stones of lead, and laying open tribute ground; we are pushing on this shaft as fast as possible to reach another level, and to extend the same north and south under the present productive ground. The lode in the 125 north (from the north shaft) is 12 in. wide, producing 8 cwts. of lead per fm.; the lode in the south end is 14 in. wide, producing 4 cwts. of lead per fm.; we are also hastening on this level to communicate to the winze, and to unwater the counting-house shaft. The lode in the winze sinking below the 112 is 10 inches wide, composed of quartz, prian, and stones of lead; this winze is about 5 fms. south of the 125. The lode in the 125, north from the south engine-shaft, is 12 in. wide, saving work, and opening tribute ground; we are driving this level with all possible dispatch to reach the counting-house shaft, and to unwater the 112 fm. level, in order to set it on tribute. Johnson's lode in the 125 east is 20 in. wide, composed of spar, mundic, blende, and stones of copper ore. The lode in the 112, south of south mine, is 10 in. wide, composed of spar, white iron, and stones of lead. The lode in the 70 south is 8 in. wide, producing stones of lead. Johnson's lode in the 50 east is 18 in. wide, composed of mundic, spar, blende, and stones of copper ore. The lode in the rise over the 70, at Kelly Bray, is 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm.; at present there is more killas mixed up with it, but I think an improvement will take place shortly; the stopes in the western end of the rise will produce 5 tons of ore per fm. The ground in the shaft sinking below the 50 is more favourable than it has been, occasioned by a branch coming into it, and every effort is being made that can be to effect a communication to the 70, that we may push on that level eastward, and sink below it at one and the same time. We have sampled a parcel of lead ores, computed 45 tons, to be tendered for agreeable to circulars as usual.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—I was underground throughout the mines to-day (17th). The 42 fm. level west presents a lode much larger than described in my last; and as the men had finished their limits on sett to end of month at 80s. per fm., the 28 west remains much as last reported. The winze below the 28 fm. level, east of Caroline shaft, presents very nearly the same indications, there being a good tinny lode; in this level the plat is finished for the railway, which we shall fix very shortly, as we have great quantities of tin work broken in this level to get to surface. In the mundic department, the railway towards Cathedral bottoms, near Mitchell's shaft, is fast approaching completion; we have had some hard rock, or it would have been finished ere this. Here we have a vast quantity of ore broken, in store, waiting for the kilns, the erection of which proceeds very well, and will be in work, I hope, some time next month. The engine, stamps, and machinery work admirably, and will do excellent duty.

COPPER BOTTOM.—Our bottom lift is fixed, and we have resumed the sinking of the engine-shaft. We have broken some fine stones of ore in the bottom of the 50 fm. level, where we have a lode 3 ft. wide, of a very promising character; we have commenced rising in the back of the same level, west of engine-shaft, in order to prove the lode between the 50 and 40 fm. levels, west of this shaft; in this rise we have a lode 2 ft. wide, the component parts of which are a beautiful spar, mundic, yellow and grey copper ores. The rise in the back of the 50 fm. level, east of engine shaft, is communicated to the 40 fm. level—we have not yet taken down the lode in this rise. In the 40 fm. level, driving west of Paull's shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, composed of spar and yellow ore; we do not expect to meet with any large quantities of ore in this level until it is driven so far west as to cut the slide, which is about 25 fms. from the present end—when this great object is accomplished we expect to meet with some ore ground. In the 20 fm. level, driving west of Paull's shaft, the lode at present is unproductive; in the stopes in the back of the same level, east of Paull's shaft, and east of the winze, the lode is 2 ft. wide, a good course of ore; we have broken from these stopes during the last seven weeks 200*l.* worth of copper ore, and they look quite as well at present as I have ever seen them. Stanley's shaft is sunk 6 fms. below the 10 fm. level; the lode in this shaft is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and spots of ore—we shall communicate it to the 20 fm. level next month. In the 10 fm. level, driving west of Stanley's shaft, the lode is still of an exceedingly promising nature, but we are not yet far enough west for the run of ore ground. In the level driving between the adit and 10 fm. level, we have a good branch of ore—the ground in this part of the mine is looking well. On the north lode we have about 4 fms. more to drive the 30 fm. level, in order to get so far west as May's shaft; the lode in this level has greatly increased in size, and is of a much more productive nature than when last reported; it is now 3 ft. wide, good saving work, a gratifying proof that the lode is improving in depth. We have resumed the sinking of May's shaft below the 20 fm. level, and shall communicate it to the 30 fm. level in the early part of next month; the lode in this shaft is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and yellow ore—a very kindly lode. The branch mentioned in a former report, south of the main lode, between the adit and 10 fm. level, and west of flat-rod shaft, is looking

well—a fine branch of grey and black ore. I am happy to be able to state that the mine has greatly improved since my last report; the adventurers have only to persevere and open the western ground, and they will have a good mine.

COURT GRANGE.—The ore ground in the 30 fm. level, in Penycefn Mine, is extending further eastward in the 30 fm. level than in the levels above; the end now yields 12*l.* worth of ore per fm., and the stopes in the back of the level 16*l.* worth of ore.

CAE-GYNON.—The crushing mill goes to work to-day (May 20.) The ore bargains yield a good quantity of ore, and from this time forward good profits will be realized.

DEVON CONSOLS NORTH.—We are still opening on the backs of the lodes, the run and size of which continue the same. We have intersected a lode or cross-course, and intend to sink on it in a day or two; some very pretty gossan has been taken from it. I like the appearance of the A lode very much; the gossan improves as we go down, and the foot-wall carries a good flookan. We have sunk on the D lode about 9 ft., and find the indications equally as favourable as when last reported on.

DOLFWNOG (COPPER.)—The Fronog level, driving on course of lode, continues kindly, and lode widening, carrying from 18 to 24 inches in quartz on the heading, strongly mixed with copper, the lode being 4 ft. wide. We were obliged to sink through from surface for ventilation, as the air was very foul. I expect this to be shortly a productive lode. The Fron level ground continues much as before. We have crossed another lode in nearly the same character of ground as the others we have gone through, and the same bearing.

EAST BALLESWIDDEN.—I am glad to report that our prospects are looking well in this mine. We have cleared up the engine-shaft 5 fms. under the adit level on the Rose lode, have no bottom as yet, and are not aware how deep this shaft was sunk by the old workers; report says only 10 fathoms. We find so far all the ground worked away east and west of the shaft on the Rose lode; we have in this shaft a cross or caunter lode, and also a good course of tin in the east end, 12 in. wide. In this level we are drawing all the water from West Wheal Rose Mine; and this week we have been engaged in clearing stuff and cutting ground, in order to build a dam to stop back their water. We have also built the dam, and raised the water 10 feet high, and have only 14 feet more to raise it, when we shall be able to clear up our engine-shaft, and at the same time work on the course of tin. At 25 fms. from this shaft, we have a flat lode in good tin ground. We are sinking a new engine-shaft on this lode from the surface, and expect to get it to the adit in six weeks; six men are employed here.

EAST BIRCH TOR.—Since the 6th May we have cut into the large tin branch that leads on to No. 4 south lode, and I find that it is greatly improved both in size and quality. I broke some splendid stones of tin this day, and intend forwarding a sample for your inspection shortly. We have fine courses of tin going down in the bottom of the present adit level.

EAST CROWNDALE.—In the 50 east the lode is 12 ft. wide, with a small leader of tin in the south part. The lode in the shaft is large, producing a little tin, not rich. No alteration in our tribute to notice.

EAST DAREN.—The surface works and erections are progressing briskly.

EAST SHARP TOR.—Last Saturday being pay and setting day, Hitchins's shaft was set to eight men, month's stent, at 13*l.* per fm.; the ground is without any alteration as to character, and the water just as usual.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—The lode in the 28 east is carrying a branch, 4 in. wide, of grey and yellow copper ore of superior quality. The lode to the north of the capels west is large and kindly, but at present poor. The lode in the winze sinking below the 12 east is at present small and unproductive. The stopes in the back west are worth 4*l.* per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 12, east of shaft, have yielded some saving work; the lode is disordered by a horse of kilias at present. There being rather a deficiency of air in this place, we shall remove the men, and put them to stope the back of the 28. We are getting on as fast as possible in the dressing department.

EAST WHEAL LEISURE.—The 10 fathom level west, on the north lode, continues to open good tribute ground. The 10 fm. level, west of ditto, on the middle lode, is looking very kindly. The 10 fm. level east, on Taylor's lode, is improved. The lode in Taylor's shaft is also improved.

EAST WHEAL RASHLEIGH.—The men have commenced driving the adit on the course of the west lode to meet the shaft which is now sinking; the ground is very favourable.

EAST WHEAL REETH.—In the 10 fm. level north the lode in the end is from 15 to 18 in. wide, and appears in quality much the same as last reported; the lode is still emitting a great quantity of water, and from the indications accompanying the beautiful crystals of tin, such as silicious spar and prian, it bids fair for producing tin in abundance on the ground being extensively opened, and which we shall rapidly perform on the engine being put into operation. I hope to see much more of the engine on the mine in another week. I was glad to learn from the account at Wheal Reeth (the adjoining mine) that the adventurers have profited 110*l.* since last meeting.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—We have made good Hitchins's shaft 15 fms. 2 ft. below the adit, and cut cistern-plat, &c., for new plunger-lift, so that we shall be prepared for the engine when fixed. The lode in the bottom of the shaft is just the same—looking well, with strong indications of copper.

ESGAIR LLEE.—The caunter lode in the deep adit, east of Morgan's winze, is poor at present; lode large, spotted with ore, but not sufficient to set a value on. For want of hands we have not yet resumed the 12 fm. level, east of Morgan's winze. The stopes on an average are much the same, 8 to 10 cwts. of ore per fm. We are cutting down engine-shaft from surface, bob-pit, &c. We sampled 20 tons of ore on Tuesday.

GARREG.—Since my last we have communicated the adit level with the old mine, and let down the water. I have examined the backs of the old workings of the engine-shaft; in places I find branches of lead that can be worked at a moderate tribute, some of which I hope to be able to set in a day or two, or as soon as we have sufficiently cleared the level. I have not yet been able to examine any workings south of the engine-shaft, it being necessary first to remove the old pitwork and secure the shaft, but this, I calculate, will not take us any great length of time.

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS.—We have now cut the north lode west of the slide in three places more than 18 ft. big, and a few feet from the surface, composed of peach, prian, mundic, and stones of black and grey ore. A more promising lode has not been opened on in this county; and there is green oxide of copper on the footwall, close to the meat earth—some of which I shall send to the office in Loudon. There have been some gentlemen here from London this week, who express themselves quite satisfied with the appearance of this lode; also, there have been many practical miners visiting the mine, and they say the Great Wheal Maria did not show such indications at surface. We are now shoding to cut this lode east of the slide, and hope to do so between the slide and the north elvan course, which, when cut, I have not the least doubt will have the same character as it has west of the slide; and I should feel great satisfaction to meet any of the company on the mine to see the property they have invested their money in; and I am quite certain they will go back well satisfied.

Mr. John Webb, sen., the engineer, writes—"At your request, I have visited Great Bryn Consols Copper and Tin Mine. According to the number of lodes, and the beautiful strata of ground they are in and run through, I never saw any place more likely to make a good mine than Great Bryn Consols sett is. It is as kindly to make a good mine as the Great Fowey Consols was, when I put up the first steam-engine there."

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS.—The north engine-shaft is sinking at a good rate, which will be completed to the 20 fm. level by the end of this month, without anything occurs to prevent our progress. Vatcher's shaft is also sinking in beautiful mineralised strata—we calculate upon sinking 1 fathom per week, and the machine works excellently. A public survey will be held shortly, for the setting of the building of the large wheel-pit. We hope also soon to complete the road to bring materials to the same, when we shall discharge the men.

GYFANNEDD (LEAD).—I am glad to inform you that the lead continues improving in the No. 1 sinking, and the lode widening, and from every appearance it will soon become a payable ground. A turntree has been put on this week. In the westward driving of No. 1 ground much the same. I do not expect to see much ore before the junction of the two lodes, which I expect we shall meet with this month.

HEIGNSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—The sinking of Doidges's winze, below the 45 fathom level, progresses satisfactorily; the lode in the 45 east produces some good saving work for copper ore. The lode in the 35 east produces some good saving work. Since my last report, we have cut a large capel in the cross-cut south; but have not yet reached the south wall. The lode in Hitchins's shaft is small at present. The lode in the 35, west of the said shaft, is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, producing some good stones of grey and yellow copper ore, mixed with gossan.

HENNOCK.—The following report has been received from Mr. A. Murray, jun.:—I duly visited this mine on my way from Cornwall, and found things progressing satisfactorily. The engine-shaft is sunk below the 20 fm. level, on the underlie of the lode, 9 fms. 2 feet, and has entered into a compact carbonacious rock, crossed by many branches of quartz; this appears to be but a layer in the centre of the lode, which the shaft will pierce through in its course downwards. The winze sinking in conjunction with the shaft below the 20 fm. level, is 7 fms. deep, but is suspended on account of the water, and until the shaft is sunk to the 30 fm. level; the driving northward from the same level shows very promising signs. I find that an extra expense for new pumps (11-inch) from the 20 to the 30 fm. level has been incurred, and I believe it to have been a matter of necessity. The draining is now kept very effectually, and as the larger wheel is relieved from the burden of haulage by the new 18-ft. wheel, which is just completed, we may expect the lower levels to be kept drained, so as to be unimpeded in our exploration of them during the summer. The new wheel is built so as to effect crushing of ore and haulage, and takes the water from the tail of the larger wheel. The bargains on the mine are set moderately—the engine-shaft to sink at 12*l.* per fm., and the corresponding winze at 2*l.* 10*s.*, and the exploratory drivings can be effected at 5*l.* per fm. In conclusion, I consider your prospects very fair, and according to what we have anticipated.

HERODSFOOT.—The shaftmen are employed in driving north and south on the course of the lode in the 137 fm. level, and will continue to be so until the end of this month, when they will resume sinking the engine-shaft. In the north end the lode is easy for driving, and contains good stones of ore, but not rich at present. In places in the back of this level it is better, and worth 9 cwts. of ore per fm. In the south end the lode at present is worth 10 cwts. per fm., and improving. In the 127 north the lode is of good size, yielding saving work, and easy for driving; the stopes in the back are yielding 10 cwts. of ore per fm.; the south end is driving by the side of the lode; the stopes in the back of this level are worth, on an average, 7 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 117 south the lode is worth 5 cwts. of ore per fm.; the stopes are yielding, on an average, 11 cwts. of ore per fm.; the 106 south is being extended by the side of the lode. In the 94 south the lode in the end is tight, and but slightly productive; in the back we have a very fine lode, worth 30 cwts. of ore per fm., and in places it will yield from 2 to 2½ tons per fm. In the 82 south the lode at the end is at present split in branches and disordered; the stopes in the back are looking well, No. 1 being worth 30 cwts. of ore per fm., and the ground inexpensive. The 72 fm. level south is driving by the side of the lode. The stopes on an average are worth 9 cwts. of ore per fm. Boase's shaft is sunk 40 fms. from surface—the ground in and about the bottom of the shaft is in a disturbed state, with small branches of spar, mundic, and lead ore: we purpose to continue sinking until the ground is more settled. Our next sampling will be on the 24th inst., and the quantity will be about 80 tons of the usual quality. The ore sold on the 7th inst. has been shipped, and came up to the computed weight. All the machinery is in good order, and the mine in every respect is in an effective state of working.

HOLMBUSH.—The steam-whim kibble will be sent to the 132 to-morrow, 21st inst., for the first time; afterwards, we shall resume sinking below that level with all speed; the lode in the rise over the 132 is 2 ft. wide, composed of soft spar, prian, and stones of lead; the western stopes, in the back of this level, will produce 4 tons of copper ore per fathom; the eastern stopes will produce 3 tons of ore per fathom; the 132, west from the diagonal shaft, will produce 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom. We have about 12 fms. more to drive to reach the great cross-course; and it appears evident we shall lay open a productive piece of ground here; we shall also rise, sink, and drive east on its course shortly. The lode in the 120 fathom level north is 2½ ft. wide, composed of flookan, prian, spar, and stones of lead; the flap-jack lode, in the 120 fm. level east, is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, blende, and stones of copper ore. The lode in the 110 fm. level east will produce 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 100 fm. level east will produce 1½ ton of ore per fm.; the lode in the 100 fm. level, west of Wall's, is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, mundic, and stones of ore; the ground in Wall's engine-shaft, sinking below the 100 fm. level, is much the same as when last reported—the men getting fair wages at 40*l.* per fm.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—The lode in the 74, west of Stewart's, is about 20 inches wide, unproductive; in the 74, west of Gilpin's, the lode is 4 feet wide, yielding ½ ton per fm. In the rise, over the 62 west the lode is 6 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton per fm. In the 50 west the lode is large, yielding ½ ton per fm., and a fine lode. In the 40 west the lode is small, with but little lead. We have holed the 30 end, west of Gilpin's. We intend to ship a cargo of lead ore, on Monday, for Holywell.

LAMHEROOE.—Extract from Mr. Murray (May 21).—"The wheel is up and the launders fixed, and the stamps' frame and heads are in progress. Our oven is finished, and the flues progressing. We expect that the stamps can go to work, certain, next week. I am just going underground, and will write you a full report to-morrow."

LEWIS.—The south lode in the 90, west from engine-shaft, is small and unproductive. The north lode in the 80, east from tin shaft, is 2 ft. wide, good work for tin. Praed's lode in the 50, 40, and 30 fm. levels, west from copper ore shaft, will average 15 inches wide, all opening tribute ground; in the 20 fm. level, west from copper ore shaft, it is disordered by a cross lode; in the 20, east of new shaft, it is intersected by the south lode; this lode is poor, but the south lode is producing good stones of tin. Our prospects on the copper ore lode are not so favourable as when last reported. We sampled 30 tons of tin on Wednesday last.

LLETTYNHEN.—The 20 west in this mine continues to open good ore ground, the lode improving in the yield of ore considerably as the work proceeds.

LLWYNMALEES.—The 14 fm. level west is not looking so good as it was still we have a nice lode in it, which I have no doubt will soon improve. The 24 west is gradually improving, and will more than pay the expense of driving; the same level east is also looking better than it did—this level will also pay its own expenses. The stopes over the 14, west of western winze, for 3 fms. high, are looking much better than they did; the stopes over the 14, west of western winze, from 3 to 5 fms. 5 ft. high, are improving daily, and now look as well as any of the stopes did in the back of the 8 fm. level. I shall put men on Monday next to cut out ground in the 8 fm. level for putting in bearers and cistern for 12-inch plunger. We shall have a full force on the dressing floors on Monday next, the 19th inst., and we shall have 40 tons of ore ready for sale the first week in June.

LYDFORD CONSOLS.—At Wheal Mary, the lode in the gossan shaft is going more downright than it was, composed of spar and flookan, occasionally spotted with lead. At Wheal Adventure, the lode in the adit end, south of engine shaft, much as last reported, principally flookan, with spots of lead and mundic.

MACCLESFIELD.—We have, during the last fortnight, further extended the costeaning west of the former pit, opened on the newly discovered lode some 40 fms., and find the lode to be about 8 or 9 ft. wide on the back—a fine gossan, producing stones of copper, mundic, &c., precisely of the same character as the lode opened on in the former pit, which you have seen. We have also extended further east, and discovered the back of the lodes in two places more, thus showing the true bearing of the lode to be nearly due east and west, and I can candidly affirm this to be the most promising looking lode I have seen in the district. Having, as above stated, traced the lode for some distance on the back satisfactorily, we have now commenced to take up the open cutting for the adit level.

NORTH BULLER.—Louisa engine-shaft is down from the surface 33 fms. 3 ft., and getting into a beautiful white elvan course; the ground is much softer than it has been; and it is our opinion we shall shortly get into the granite. We have still nine men sinking; they have to sink 2 fms. at 14*l.* per fathom. The three men have nearly finished cutting ground in King's shaft for cistern plat, plunger pole, &c. We shall shortly commence sending down the pitwork, when we shall require six additional men. The carpenters and smiths are working as busily as possible about the horizontal rods, bobs, &c.; and, from present appearances, we anticipate its completion in about a fortnight. The ground in the adit end is at present rather hard; the lode is much the same as it has been for several fathoms; set to two men to drive 3 fms., at 2*l.* per fm.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—One of the shareholders has just received the following letter from Mr. Adam Murray, jun.:—"I have visited North Wheal Robert, and I feel pleasure in giving my testimony of the value of the property. It is admirably situated in a very productive channel of clay-slate, containing many of the admitted prognostics for copper ore. There are three large lodes. The two northern ones form a junction, which the engine-shaft is sinking to intersect; one bears a north of west course, and the other a south of west, and both underlie slightly south in a light blue indurated clay-slate, which underlies south west at a very few degrees from the horizon. The third lode is parallel to the East Wheal George, which enters the southern part, and underlies north. These lodes are heaved by a large cross-course eastward before they reach the granite of Dartmoor, which is about one mile off. The two northern lodes are now being expeditiously explored; an adit is driven 120 fms. on the course of the second lode, giving backs of 35 fms., and will reach the principal engine shaft in 100 fms. further driving, when valuable results may be anticipated; but the engine-shaft, which is now 11 fms. deep, will be sunk some time before the adit level reaches it. There is now in course of erection a good new water wheel, 40 ft. by 4 ft., with cast-iron axle and rims, to work which, and other purposes, there is an ample supply of water brought home by a leat which has just been finished, the length of which is 400 fms., in addition to which other steps have been taken for increasing the supply of water from other sources, if necessary. This water-wheel, with all its appliances, will be in full work in the course of five weeks. I consider the captain deserves great credit for the manner in which he has carried out these preliminary works. The underground operations will soon be vigorously proceeded with, and I have little hesitation in giving a favourable opinion of the good results at no distant period.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—As I wrote about the new lode to the north of Hudson's shaft, I have thought it my duty to forward to you a few of the specimens for your inspection. Those spotted with beautiful yellow copper ore came out of the lode 3 ft. wide, and near the surface; the others came from an old burrow on the back of the same lode, and are worthy the inspection of all the mining agents in London. I hope that you will use every means to have the new 80-inch engine for Hudson's shaft forwarded on the mine as quickly as possible, for we are very anxious and sanguine to see these lodes, which have such a promising appearance. I hope in a few months we shall show the world what perseverance can do, and open not only a mine but mines in the Pembroke and Crinnis. This is what every one says who has yet seen it, and it is true.

PENTIRE GLAZE AND PENTIRE UNITED.—Since my last report, we have cut in the cross-cut, west of boundary shaft, in the 22 fm. level, what we consider to be the intermediate lode, although there is some difficulty at present in determining whether this is the lode we have the course of lead in the 10 fm. level, or the lode discovered in cutting the plat in the 22 fm. level; if it should prove to be the lode we cut in the plat, then we have another lode to the west, on which we are now driving. I have had doubt respecting this during the last week, in consequence of the direction and underlie of the lode in the 10 fm. level, driving south, which does not correspond with the direction and underlie of the lode we are driving north on, in the 22; we, can, however, determine this by sinking a winze from the 10 to the 22 fm. level on the course of the lode. The lode we are now driving on, in the 22 fathom level, is about 4 feet wide, composed chiefly of spar, with occasionally good stones of lead ore. The lode in the 10 fm. level driving south is about 4 feet wide, producing some good lead work, especially towards the back of the level, but is not so rich as we have had it for the 8 fms. we have driven on it, since we first cut into it, to the west of the old level; the lode here, in the north end, is about 2 feet wide, and very rich. How far it may continue to prove equally productive in this direction remains to be proved. Since we first cut the lead in this level, up to this date, the lode has yielded 3 tons of lead ore per fm. We have sunk a winze about 25 fms. north of the boundary shaft, on the intermediate lode, about 9 fms. under the 10 fm. level, where we have cut through the capels, and found it to be 8 feet wide, with a leader of lead and jack about 15 in. wide—altogether a very promising lode. We cannot work this to advantage until the 22 fm. level is brought on and holed to this winze. The 23 fm. level, above adit, is much improved—the lode being now 5 feet wide, yielding 3 tons of lead ore per fm, and likely to continue. Since we cut this last bunch of lead, we have driven upwards of 7 fms. on its course, the average being full 2 tons of lead ore per fm.; we are driving this level, south of boundary shaft, on a lode to the east, under the great workings, and where so much lead was raised by a former company: it is impossible to say what quantity of lead may be raised from this lode, but I am inclined to think it will be very great, as also on the intermediate lode discovered in the 10 fm. level. We have carried about 25 tons of halvan ore, and 5 tons of crop mixed with it, to Wadebridge Quay, and to-day (21st) I weighed about 15 tons of dry crop ore from the 10 fm. level, of excellent quality. I am in hopes we shall sample about 25 tons of halvan ore, and about 20 tons of crop mixed (I do not know for certain as the whole has not been weighed), being probably worth about 9*l.* per ton. We have now about 25 tons of crop ore at surface, undressed, from the 10 and 23, making in all 40 tons of crop ore, raised from driving these levels only during the last three months. There is no improvement at South Hill since last reported.

PETER TAVY AND MARY TAVY CONSOLS.—Having just returned from the mine it gives me much pleasure to say that the lode continues every day to improve. The men have taken down the lode, which is excellent work; I never saw finer stones of tin of the size. We have good work in each end of the shaft for 9 ft. high, and the bottom of it never presented a better appearance. The sumpmen are engaged in dropping another lift of pumps, and casing down the shaft. We have suspended the driving the poor man's adit for the present, and have put the men with others to bring home the lobby to the new wheel-pit; other men are engaged in levelling ground for our dressing-floors. I can assure you that we shall urge onwards with all possible speed, having the best season of the year before us. We purpose drawing the work from the shaft to the stamps with the new wheel over an incline plane. I trust, ere long, to cut the copper lode.

SILVER VALLEY AND WHEAL BROTHERS.—Since I have been here we have driven our 14 fathom level 13 fms. through a very kindly lode, averaging about 3½ ft. wide, composed of flookan, white iron, gossan, mundic, and quartz spar. Several samples of the lode have been assayed, which have produced from 7 to 8 ozs. of silver to the ton. One sample has been assayed to-day (May 20), producing 65½ ozs. of silver to the ton. Some other samples have been assayed, but poor for silver. I shall send them to you for inspection, as they are samples of the lode that came from the rise in the back of the 14 fm. level, with other samples of the lode. We have risen about 2 fms., but we cannot rise any further without hindering the men in driving the end. The men are getting on well in cutting down the shaft. I hope in about a fortnight to finish cutting it down, when we shall be able to drive our deep adit. I would also recommend driving west in the 24 fm. level, as we have a very kindly lode gone down in the bottom of our 14 fm. level. I have surveyed the mine underground and on the surface, and I see that thousands of pounds of useful work has been done in bringing up the deep adit, sinking shafts, and also erecting useful buildings for working the mine.

SOUTH OF SCOTLAND MINE.—The mine is progressing very favourably. We continue to stope the back of the 7 fm. level, at the junction of the western lode with the eastern lode, about 12 fms. from the south shaft. Since my last report, the western lode has improved both in quantity and quality. I have no doubt in about two months we shall have a cargo of ore ready; but as some preparatory work is required in the drawing shaft and level, it may probably retard the ore working, and may take two or three weeks longer to have 40 tons ready. We intend to begin next week with the water-course, washing-floors, &c.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.—The south lode in the 54 fm. level east is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 42 fm. level the lode is 4 ft. wide, south part worth 2 tons per fm. In the 32 fm. level lode 1½ ft. wide, worth ½ ton per fm. The north lode in the 42 west is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fm. Youren's lode in the 32 fm. level west is 2 ft. wide, worth 2 tons per fm.; and in the winze sinking under the 22 fm. level is worth ½ ton per fathom.

SOUTH WHEAL TRELAWNY.—The 60 end is driving south with six men, for 3 fms. extent, at 3*l.* per fm.; the level is extended 35 fms., ground much the same, lode not quite so large; it is composed of flookan, barytos, killas, and mundic.

TAMAR CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is sunk 2 feet below the 205 fm. level. In the end driving south the lode is 18 in. wide, rich work. The lode in the 175 is 1 ft. wide, composed of flookan, spar, and spots of ore. The lode in the 160 is 2 ft. wide, half of which is good work. The lode in the 145 is 18 in. wide, yielding work of moderate quality. At the north mine, in the 90, driving north, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of peach, prian, and ore, rich work. In the 80 the lode is 6 in. wide, saving work. In the 70 the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar, with small strings of silver-lead ore. Our last parcel, April ores, computed 81 tons, was sold to the Tamar Smelting Company at 19*l.* 8*s.* per ton, on the 13th.

TINCROFT.—On Highburrow tin lode, at the engine-shaft sinking below the 152 fm. level, the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 14*l.* per fm. for tin and copper. In the 152, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. for tin. In the 142, east of Martin's east shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 15*l.* per fm. for tin. In the 132, east of said shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 15*l.* per fm.; the lode in the stopes in the back is worth 12*l.* per fm. for tin and copper. Chapple's lode in the 120, west of engine-shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 14*l.* per fm. for tin and copper. In the downright shaft, sinking below the 110, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. for tin and copper. In the 100, east of said shaft, the lode is at present poor; in the west end of the same level the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. for copper. Grout's lode in the 80 and 70 fm. levels continues to look well, but we have not as yet reached the north wall. At North Tincroft, in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 110, no lode has been taken down since last reported; in the 110 east we have intersected the cross-course, and when cut through we shall commence to drive south to cut the lode; in the west end of the same level the lode is producing stones of ore. In the 100, east of Willoughby's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. for tin and copper; in the west end of the same level the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 18*l.* per fm. for copper; in the winze sinking below this level the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. In Mill's winze, sinking below the 90, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 2½ feet wide, worth 14*l.* per fm. In Hodge's winze, sinking below the same level, about 12 fms. west of the 100 end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 30*l.* per fm.; in the winze sinking below the same level, on south lode, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 4*l.* per fathom.

TREBELL CONSOLS.—We have intersected the north lode in the cross-cut, and driven into it about 6 ft.; it is producing tin throughout that will pay for stamping, when a stamps is erected on the spot. Two men have been clearing up the gossan, as agreed on when you were here last pay-day; they have got to the bottom of the workings, which is about 5 fms. below the surface, and have broken down part of the lode against the north wall, to ascertain its position as to underlay; and they will return to the end again next week, the lode is about 18 ft. wide, producing tin throughout—much the same sort that is in the end; the north wall of the lode appears very congenial for tin; in a branch near this wall stones, strongly tinged with green, have been broken—very indicative of copper; none of the sort has been broken in any other part of the lode. The end of the cross cut is about 5 fms. east of the east end of the gossan; therefore, after cutting through the lode, or perhaps sooner, it will be necessary to communicate with this point, which will give ventilation to the end, and be convenient for drawing the stuff. We have not let down the water from the western gossan, which leads me to think that there is a cross-course between; should there be, it will very likely improve the lode. I believe as we get westward the lode will improve in quality; we shall meet with the caunter lode already discovered in the end, which was reported on 6th of March. All the stuff broken on the lode will be saved for stamping. Of course, driving through the lode is rather tedious; but, when communicated with the gossan before-named, stamps' work can be raised very fast; in driving west on this lode the south lode will become nearer, as these lodes approximate westward; the south lode also produces tin. I will write you again in a few days, when I will send the cost-sheet. At present, our prospects are good, and are likely to improve.

TRELAWNY.—Trelawny shaft is sunk 11 fms. 2 ft. below the 92, and ground moderate. In the 92 end north the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm.; ditto south, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 8*l.* per fm. In the 82 end north the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 18*l.* per fm. At the north mine, in the 78 end, north of Trehane, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth 9*l.* per fm. In the 68 end north the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fm. Smith's shaft is sunk 12 fms. 3 ft. below the 55, and ground very good. In the 55 end, north of the shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fathom. The stopes are usually productive. We sampled on Thursday, computed 100 tons of good quality silver-lead ore. Assay made 19th May, 15 ¼ths, and full 46 ozs. 13 dwts. 8 grs. of fine silver to the ton of ore.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—Christoe Lode: In the 100, west of Garden's, the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. In the 90, west of ditto, rising in the back to hole to a winze under the 80, lode 2½ ft. wide, worth 30*l.* per fm. In the winze below the 80, lode 15 in. wide, good stones of ore. In the 80 east lode 2½ ft. wide, good stones of ore.—Parent Lode: The 64 cross-cut north is driving to cut this lode, and south to cut the middle lode. The 30 east is driving to cut the lode.—Middle Lode: In the 40, west of cross-cut, lode 1 ft. wide, not much ore. In Burgess's shaft, below adit, lode 15 in. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm.

TREVILLE.—We have put the wheel to work this day (21st inst.); the water will, to all appearance, be in fork by to-morrow, and the men at work.

VICTORIA.—The north adit is cleared 40 fathoms from its mouth, in doing which we found two levels driven west, but they not being yet cleared we cannot speak of their contents. Nothing new in the deep adit nor in cross-cutting in the bottom of the wood.

WARLEGGAN CONSOLS.—The lode we have been clearing and are now driving on is opened 50 fathoms in length, and not a fathom in this distance but what is productive of tin. To meet this we are forcing down our engine-shaft with all speed, with six men and three labourers. We have also another large and very regular lode in the shaft, about 7 fms. deep; this lode contains good work. On the surface, besides clearing and repairing the water-courses, we have excavated the wheel pit and lobby, and completed the walling of the same, and are now quite in order for the carpenter to commence the building of the wheel.

WEST GOGINAN.—The lode in the engine-shaft sinking under the 15 fm. level is still large, composed principally of gossan, mixed with killas and spar, and spotted with lead ore. The lode in the deep adit level, east from the old shaft, is much the same in appearances as the one above mentioned. The masons will complete the smith's shop this week, immediately afterwards they will commence building the wheel-pit.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—At the Vounder, the lode driving west is 2 feet wide, 18 in. of which is good work for tin; I estimate it will produce 5 cwts. to 100 sacks; the lode east is about 3 ft. wide, and contains leaders of tin, but not rich. The ground in the shaft is rather harder. At Sarah's shaft, in the eastern part of the mine, we have strong indications of being near a lode, having cut a exceedingly large stream of water on the south side of it.

WEST POLGOOTH.—The agent writes he has six men clearing the adit level; Hancock's shaft is taken by six men, at 3*l.* per fm.; the adit shaft by four men, at 4*s.* per fm. The captain was about making an underground survey, his report of which will be forwarded next week.

WEST UNITED HILLS.—Our underground operations are still confined to prosecuting the adit level, west on the north lode, with two men and two boys, at 2*l.* 15*s.* per fathom; the lode for 50 fms. in length has presented favourable indications for large deposits of copper ore at deeper levels. In the last 8 or 10 fms. driving the lode has been disordered by a cross-course, but is again forming itself more regular. There has been quite sufficient seen of the high character of the many lodes these mines contain in the adit level to warrant the immediate erection of the steam-engine (the season can never be more favourable for such work) to develope what is below; after which, as I have formerly stated, there is not the least doubt a great and lasting mine would result.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL.—In driving the 85 fm. level, west of Williams's cross-course, on Wheal Jewel lode, we find the lode running in a north-west direction, in consequence of which we shall have to drive north to communicate to the winze, which will take us longer than we anticipated. The 70 west is producing stones of ore. The 57, west of Hodges's cross-course, on Tolcarne lode, is worth 12*l.* per fm.; the 57 east is worth 5*l.* per fm. The stopes in back of 57 west are worth 30*l.* per fm. The shallow adit level, west of Tregoning's shaft, on same lode, is worth 8*l.* per fm. The stopes in the bottom of the 12, east of Tregoning's shaft, on Tolcarne tin lode, are worth 15*l.* per fm.; the stopes in the bottom of this level, west of Tregoning's winze, are worth 22*l.* per fm. These stopes are working on tribute.

WEST WHEAL VIRGIN.—We have completed the engine-shaft to the 19 fm. fm. level, cut shaft and cistern plat, fixed cistern plunger-lift of 7 in. pumps, divided and cased the shaft from the bottom to the surface, got to work a balance-bob, and are now extending the 19 fm. level east in tin ground. In the 19 west we have met with a cross branch, which has disordered the lode, but we are getting through this, and the lode is looking better. We are clearing up a new shaft on a lode 30 fathoms south, and are about to clear up one near our wheel. We have now on surface 15*l.* worth of tin, and expect to raise more next month.

WHEAL ADAMS.—The 72 south is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, producing 10 cwts. per fm.; the stopes in the back are 8 ft. wide, producing 2 tons per fm. The stopes in the 60 are carried 6 ft. wide, turning out 3 tons of lead per fathom. The 50, north of old shaft, is in very good ground. The 40 north will be communicated to the old shaft in 3½ fms. further driving; in the 40, north of old shaft, the rise is poor, but good ground; the stopes in the back produce 12 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 28, to the west of the level, was cut yesterday (21st inst.), comprising barytes and stones of lead, altogether with a good appearance. The pitch working in the back of the 28, at 9*s.* tribute, is turning out so well that the men are earning fair wages. At Ailer, in driving west, we have made no new discovery. At hill, on the manganese lode, there is manganese disseminated throughout; the vein is about 3 ft. wide. The tribute department seems to be a little improved.

WHEAL ARTHUR (CALSTOCK).—I have sent you a box of stones from the lode we cut on Saturday, from which you will be able to judge of the nature of the ore we are raising. I have not yet been able to satisfy myself as to the size of the lode, but my opinion, from the present appearances, is that there is something better to come; you must, however, as well as myself, have patience for a day or two longer, when I hope to be able to furnish you with every information. I have had an assay of the ore made, which Mr. Jenkin reports to produce 27¼ per cent., worth 22*l.* per ton; this assay, as you must be aware, is not from the lode generally, but from two or three picked stones

WHEAL AUGUSTA.—We have been extending the 18 fm. level east and west from engine-shaft, and in each end we have a kindly tin lode of from 2 to 3 ft. wide. We have also sunk the engine-shaft 10 fms. under the 18—lode small. We have a fine lode of tin in the east end, and in the stopes, 6 fms. over the 18, east of shaft, and the best part is on the south side, therefore we are now convinced the main body of our tin lode in the 18, and in the shaft, is on the south side; but this part of the lode we are afraid to work until we have more power for drawing the water. It has been reported that there is another lode near our engine-shaft; I have had men clearing up on it all last week; we can now see the lode, which is only 4 fms. from surface, 4 ft. wide, with good stones of tin. Within 20 fms. of our engine-shaft we can now see seven strong tin lodes, and they can all be worked by one steam-engine, which machine could at the same time stamp all the stuff raised from them; they are in a fine tin ground, and likely to do well for the adventurers, as the ground is easily worked, and the tin rich. The adventurers may wish to be informed as to the amount of outlay necessary in the erection of engine, &c. I should say 1*l.* per share would be sufficient to cover the whole of the cost, and place the mine in the position of a first-rate paying one.

WHEAL CREBOR.—The ends are as last reported, and our prospects cheering. In the pitch in the 54 the tributers are cutting through the capels, and met with a north lode upwards of 3 ft. wide, fine work for copper—in fact, it may be called a good course of ore; this lode appears to be altogether north of our driving, and we intended driving to prove that point, and I believe the results will be a good lode. This lode in the pitch in the back of the 24, at Smith's, is looking well; the tributers will raise a good quantity of ore, and do well on their tribute. I have put men to open the quarry, to raise stones for the engine-house, &c., and expect the engineer here on the 31st inst.

WHEAL FANNY.—The work done since our commencement is—Hitchins's engine-shaft has been sunk 10 fathoms, and closely timbered; ground a beautiful white killas of a congenial character, and set at 5*l.* per fm. In the adit level we have cleared and repaired 115 fms., cleared up adit shafts, and timbered them; costeaned on various points north and south lode, and east and west lode from 70 to 80 fms.; built a sump-house and repaired the account-house. The general features of the property are excellent, and my opinion is that the shareholders may lay out their capital with every assurance of obtaining an ample return.

WHEAL LANGFORD AND BARING UNITED.—Since my last we have sunk Dare's shaft 1 fm., and have favourable ground (6*l.* per fathom); the shaft is now about 7½ fms. deep. In the cross-cut south to communicate with Dare's shaft, we have driven about 10 fms. In the whole; the grounds favourable (2*l.* 17s. 6*d.* per fm.) We commenced building the engine-house on the 20th, which will be carried on with all speed possible. We took down the silver lode in the north adit level on the 19th, which is improved, broke about 3 cwts. of silver ore of moderate quality, and shall have from 1½ to 2 tons ready for the market in the course of a week from this time.

WHEAL MARY (REDRUTH).—Wheal Mary Lode: The engine-shaft is down 9 ft. below the 100 fm. level, the lode is 7 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm., and greatly improving in sinking; by sinking below the 100 we have drained the water from the upper levels. In the 100 fm. level west the lode is 6 ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, and good stones of ore. In the 90 fm. level west the lode is 2 ft. wide, but poor. In the 80 fm. level west the lode is 2 ft. wide, with good stones of ore. In Mears's shaft, sinking below the 80 fm. level, the lode is composed of capel and ore, producing about 1 ton of ore per fm. No. 2 winze is holed to the 90 fm. level. In the rise in the back of the 70 fm. level east the lode is about 1 ft. wide, composed of capel and ore.—Parent Lode: In the 50 fm. level west the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the 30 fm. level east the lode is small and poor. We have 12 pitches working, at an average tribute of 9s. 8d. in 1*l.* We expect to sell on the 28th instant about 68 tons of copper ore.

WHEAL MARY EMMA.—The lode in the deep adit level, driving west, is of just the same size and character as when last reported on; and there is no change in the other parts of the mine. We are getting on in the dressing department, so as to have another parcel of tin ready for market very shortly.

WHEAL TREMAR.—Since our last meeting we have sunk Raby's shaft 6 fms., and holed it to the adit level; we have also driven 16 fms. on the course of Raby's lode; it will average 2½ feet wide, composed of spar and peach, with some good stones of copper ore. We have also commenced sinking our engine-shaft from the surface, which we intend to sink with all possible speed. I would, therefore, recommend that an engine-house be erected immediately, and an engine sought after; the propriety of our doing so would appear from the number of lodes this sett contains, and also their promising appearance, and as this sett has not been taken up for mere speculation, but to be properly worked, I think the sooner the mine can be effectually tried the better, hoping in so doing every adventurer will be well rewarded for his outlay.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—The boundary engine-shaft men have been engaged cutting plat in the 73 fm. level, where they have intersected the engine lode, 1 ft. wide, worth 9*l.* per fathom. In the 63 fm. level, east of boundary, on the engine lode, we have intersected the east flookan, which has heaved the lode about 5 fathoms south; the same level, east of boundary, on the south branches, is worth 8*l.* per fm.; in the same level, east of boundary, on the north branches, they are small and poor, which is suspended at present, and the men are now engaged sinking Allan's shaft under the 53 fm. level, on Allan's branch; we expect this shaft will be communicated with the 63 fm. level next week, the branch in the bottom of which is worth 15*l.* per fm. The 53 fm. level, east of Allan's shaft, on Allan's branch, is worth 7*l.* per fm. At Painter's flat-rod shaft, on the south lode, sinking under the 50 fm. level, the lode is 7 in. wide, composed of flookan, mundic, and spar. In the 50 fm. level west the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 1*l.* per fathom; ditto east, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and brint, with stones of ore, but not to any value. In the 40 fm. level, west of west whim-shaft, on the same lode, the lode is 10 in. wide, worth 7*l.* per fathom. At Madron's shaft, on the south lode, in the 70 fm. level cross-cut driving south, east of shaft, we have intersected a caunter 2 ft. wide, composed chiefly of spar, with mundic and spots of copper ore, but not to any value, having a kindly appearance; ditto west, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fathom. The 20 fm. level, east of William's engine-shaft, is suspended for the present. We are now engaged sinking Goldsworthy's shaft under the adit level, on the same lode, where the lode is 10 in. wide, producing some good work for tin. Since our last report we have commenced driving west in the adit level, crossing from our engine lode to Carloose, on a small lode, which is producing good stones of copper ore. At Champion's shaft, on the north lode, in the 10 fathom level west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. At middle shaft, on the same lode, sinking under the 10 fm. level, and in the cross-cut driving north in the same level, there is no change since last reported, both are in clean killas ground. The 30 fm. level cross-cut, north of the Read lode, for a communication with middle shaft, is progressing favourably. Our tin tribute department is looking much the same as for some time past.

WHEAL UNY.—In the last report, it was stated that the men were securing ground in the engine-shaft, which is now so far accomplished as to enable us to commence drawing from the adit. There are some hundreds of kibbles of rubbish to clear away before we can complete the timber work in the shaft near the adit level. The four men engaged in the adit have let down the water, and have commenced stoping the back of the old level to have a communication through, the old adit being a little deeper than the new one. We have to-day inspected the adit from the engine-shaft to within about 100 fms. of the mouth, and find the ground looking firm, and not requiring much timber, with the exception of launders to carry the water over some old workings. There is a quantity of mud lodging in the bottom of the level, which can be cleared away much better after the engine commences working. We cannot omit stating that we feel highly pleased with the advantages of the new adit—having done away with about 50 fms. of the old serpentine one, where we should have to renew the timber frequently. The carpenter's shop is completed, and is a very convenient building. The smith's shop will be completed in a few days. The building of the engine-house is progressing very satisfactorily; and we trust the engine will be ready in time for the house.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Estimated produce for March:—

Mines.	Tons of Ore.	Per Cent.	Fine Copper.
Raipas	15	5	0·75
Old Mine	150	5	7·50
United Mines	15	5	0·75
Michell's	3	6	0·18
Total	183		9·18

April 21.—*Raipas.*—The stopes west of Monk's lode somewhat improved—ground hard.
United Mines.—The prospects good; we trust to show a good result here.
Old Mine.—The prospects flattering—return of ore regular. Of the ore delivered to the smelting-house the quality is found to be rather better than for some time past: ground in the shaft hard and progress slow.
Ore Dressing.—As soon as weather admits we shall commence dressing our stock of halvans, smalls, and picking stuff.

COPIAPO MINING ASSOCIATION.—[Dated March 24, received May 22]

COPPER MINES—CHECO.—In the 20 fm. level, east of Harman's shaft, the lode is large 2 ft. of which is ore of superior quality. In the 12 we have a good branch of ore 1½ ft. wide. The stopes are much as before.

SAN PEDRO.—We continue to raise some ore of superior quality from the stopes in the back of the adit level, lode 10 in. wide, our operations here being confined to two Englishmen; we could employ more to great advantage.

LA COMPANIA.—In the 18 fm. level, which is driven about 14 fms. to the east of the shaft, we have a lode 4 ft. wide, of very superior yellow and black ore, the best bunch of copper ore that I have hitherto seen. In the winze sinking below the level the lode is 4 ft. wide, 2½ ft. of which is precisely of the same class as in the level above. The stopes in the back of the 10 fathom level continue to yield well, and we may expect increased returns from here.

LA REYNA.—We have a branch 18 in. wide in the shaft now sinking, worth 40 per cent. for copper, and throughout the lode, which is over 6 ft. wide, there are deposits of green ore. In the chiflon we have a large lode, principally composed of iron with stones of rich ore embedded therein. We are on the eve of a splendid lode, and a few fathoms deeper will bring us on such a bunch of ore as has rarely been seen in Chili.

FLAMENCO—SAN AUGUSTIN.—This mine continues gradually to improve. In the 12, east and west, we have a large well-defined lode, which is giving a fair quantity of ore, the greater part of which is not of above 15 per cent., not rich enough to send to England—it may prove available yet to smelt on the spot or sell.

SAN CARLOS.—This mine is progressing very satisfactorily in both levels; in the bottom one we have a beautiful lode, 4 ft. wide, from which we have broken some superior class ore, ground getting softer as we proceed to hill.

Produce for Feb.—Checo, 30 tons; La Compania, 20 tons; San Augustin, 7 tons; La Reyna, 7 tons; San Pedro, 6 tons: total, 70 tons.

SILVER MINES—AL FIN HALLADA.—In the bottom of this mine we have been breaking some very rich ore, nearly clean silver; lode from 2 to 3 ft. wide, thickly interspersed with this superior class ore—the upper labores are yielding ore of the average quality. Ore now in the cancha 12 cajons; it is of a better ley than the last, and will be divided by the 30th inst.

SAN JOSE DEL CARMEN.—In this mine we are driving two cross-cuts, one north and one south, in search of the lode—at present in rather hard ground.

MERCEDITES.—In driving the 25 east we have a lode 1 ft. wide, producing stones of white silver, and expect a good bunch soon; ditto west, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, giving occasional stones of "metal frio."

CARMEN ALTO.—We continue to drive the 16 north, in which we have a lode 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, prian, and a small portion of silver. In the chiflon, or winze, the lode is large, and of a promising character.

SANTA ANA.—This mine is materially improved, the chiflons turning out stones of very good ore; my next will say more as respects these. I think there is very little doubt of our having a splendid mine here.

COLORADA.—In sinking in the bottom of this mine we have a large lode, with ore interspersed throughout—a bautiful lode.

DESCUBRIDORA DEL OBA.—In this mine we have nothing new; we are taking away a little gold ore, and expect about 20 ozs. of gold from the ore broken this month. In conclusion, allow me to say that our prospects have never been so bright since I have been here, as at this moment.

LINARES MINES.—The following has been received from Mr. H. Thomas:

Linares, May 10.—The engine-shaft sinking under the 45 is proceeding satisfactorily. The 55 fm. level has been holed to Wilson's shaft; we are now able to draw the kibble from the bottom: we shall drive west to where we expect to find a very productive lode—east is still good, and worth from 6 to 7 tons per fm. In the 45, west of San Juan shaft, the lode is large, and rather more promising—worth half a ton of lead per fm.; in the same level, east of Shaw's, the main part of the lode not taken down. The backs of the old workings are good, and will be soon available to us, but the forebreast was laid open by stoping—the ground referred to is at present of small value. The tribute pitches in the bottom of the level, so little in advance of the 45 end, still continue very good, and I expect, in clearing more attle from the old workings, that we shall uncover much additional productive ground. The tribute pitches, as a whole, continue productive.—Weighed in, 33 tons 8 cwts.: total in stock, 975 tons 7 cwts.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—[Received May 19.]

Cobre, April 6.—*Perseverancia.*—Thompson's' shaft has been sunk 10 fms. below the 22, ground much the same. Owing to the influx of water in the 23 fm. level we lost our 6-inch bucket-lift, and the water is now 5 feet above the level, and still rising. We have driven a cross-cut south to the west of the shaft, at the 23, and intersected the south part of the lode, which is about 1 foot wide, and we extracted about 4 tons of copper ore from this part; west the lode is small and poor; the stopes in the back are suspended, and the bottom not looking so well. The 10, west of Thompson's, has been communicated to Taylor's shaft; the lode 2 to 3 feet wide, but poor. Goldsmid's shaft has been sunk 4 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. below the 10 fm. level—lode composed of spar, gossan, and iron.

S. n Joaquin.—The adit west on lode 2 to 3 feet wide, composed of gossan, spar, and mundic, and in the shallow adit it is from 3 to 4 feet wide, gossan, spar, and iron.
New Ysabelita.—We have commenced a new shaft—the ground favourable for sinking.
Angelita.—In Descubierta shaft the lode is 4 to 5 feet wide, gossan, spar, and iron. We have commenced another shaft to the east, to prove the lodes for ventilation.
Trevince.—The new shaft has been sunk 5 fms. from surface, and is suspended, and another commenced further north, nearer the lode, to see whether it will warrant the outlay to continue the former.
Ra'alngs for March, after Mr. Treweeke's estimate of mundic, extracted 28 tons.

LATEST CURRENT PRICES OF METALS.

LONDON, MAY 23, 1851.

ENGLISH IRON. *a*	*per ton.*		
Bar, bolt, & square, London	£5 5 0–5 10		
Nail rods	6 2 6–6 15		
Hoops	7 0 0–7 15		
Sheets (singles)	7 12 6–8 5		
Bars, at Cardiff & Newport	4 10 0–4 15		
Refined metal, Wales*	3 5 0–3 10		
Do. anthracite*	3 10 0		
Pigs in Wales	3 0 0–4 0		
Do. do. forge	2 5 0–2 10		
Do., No. 1, Clyde	*net cash* 2 0 6–2 1		
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board at Newport*	3 10 0		
Do., do., for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c., ditto	4 10 0		
Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs in Glasgow	2 15 0		
Toughened Pigs in Wales	3 10–3 15		
Staffordshire bars, at the works	5 5 0–6 0		
Rails	4 17 6–5 2 6		
Chairs (Clyde)	4 0 0		
FOREIGN IRON. *b*			
Swedish	11 10–12 12 6		
CCND	17 10 0		
PSI	—		
Gourieff	—		
Archangel	—		
FOREIGN STEEL. *c*			
Swedish keg	14 10–15 0		
Ditto faggot	15 0–15 15		
ENGLISH COPPER. *d*			
Sheets, sheathing, & bolts, *p. lb.*	0 0 9½		
Tough cake	*per ton* 84 0 0		
Tile	£83 0 0		
Old copper *e*	*per lb.* 8½*d*		
Yellow Metal Sheathing	7½*d*		
Wetterstedt's Pat. Metal†	*Cwt.* 1 12 0		
FOREIGN COPPER. *f*			
South American, in bond	77 0–87 0		
ENGLISH LEAD. *g*			
Pig	*per ton* 17 5–17 10		
Sheet	18 5–18 10		
Pipe	19 0 0		
Red lead	19 0 0		
White ditto	24 0 0		
Patent shot	20 10 0		
FOREIGN LEAD. *h*			
Spanish, in bond	17 0–17 5		
ENGLISH TIN. *i*			
Block	*per cwt.* 4 4 0		
Bar	4 5 0		
Refined	4 10 0		
FOREIGN TIN *k*			
Banca, H. C.	3 19–4 0		
Straits	3 18–3 19		
TIN-PLATES. *l*			
IC Coke	*per box* 1 5 0		
IC Charcoal	1 10–1 11		
IX ditto	1 17 0		
SPELTER. *m*			
Plates, warehonsed	*per ton* 14 17 6–15 0		
Ditto, to arrive	14 15–14 17 6		
ZINC. *n*			
English sheet	*per ton* 21 0 0		
QUICKSILVER *o*	*per lb.* 3*s.* 9*d.*		

Terms.—*a*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *b*, ditto; *c*, ditto; *d*, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; *e*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *f*, ditto; *g*, ditto; *h*, ditto; *i*, ditto; *k*, net cash; *l*, 6 months, or 3 p. ct. dis.; *m*, net cash; *n*, 3 months, or 1½ p. c. dis.; *o*, ditto, 1½ dis.
* Cold-blast, free on board in Wales. † Dis. for cash in 14 days, 10 per cent.

WELSH BAR-IRON.—A moderate demand exists for the Mediterranean; for rails there is less inquiry this week.
STAFFORDSHIRE IRON is very dull of sale.
SCOTCH PIG-IRON.—In the early part of the week the market was very firm, but it has again shown a downward tendency; mixed Nos., storekeepers' warrants, free on board, may be bought at 39s. 6d.; No. 1, 40s. 6d.
COPPER in good demand.
BRITISH TIN is quite neglected.
FOREIGN TIN—Accounts from Holland in the early part of the week brought intelligence of the failure of a large holder of Banca, which has had a depressing effect on the article.
SPELTER—100 tons changed hands at 14*l.* 17s. 6d. for arrival.
LEAD may be bought on easier terms. TIN-PLATES—A good business doing.

GLASGOW, MAY 22.—Our pig-iron iron market is without change this week. On Saturday last there were symptoms of more business, and a desire to purchase: this was, however, checked on Monday by the unfavourable accounts from the United States, and prices have since been rather in favour of the buyers. Mixed Nos., good brands, free on board here, 39s. 6d. to 40s. per ton, nett cash. No. 1 Gartsherrie, free on board here, 41s. 6d. per ton. There is no change in the price of malleable iron—the demand slack.

NEW YORK, MAY 10.—In copper, new sheathing continues in demand at previous prices, 21 cents. for suits. Yellow metal sells freely at 16½ cents., six months.—The market for iron has been rather unsettled: 40 tons Swedes have sold at $85, and about 1000 tons of Scotch pig at $20 to $20 50c.—In lead, sales of English pig have been made at $4 62½c. to $4 67½c. cash, and of Galena at $4 75c.

HAMBURG, MAY 17.—In spelter, the sales of the week are 100 tons; shipment in September and October, at 9⅜ m. per 160 lbs.; and 50 tons on the spot, at 9½ m. per 100 lbs.

AMSTERDAM, MAY 17.—The present price of Banca tin is 46 fl.

CAST-IRON GIRDERS.

The late awfully fatal accident in Gracechurch-street, through the breaking of a cast-iron girder, has caused considerable discussion among architects and engineers on the comparative merits of cast and wrought-iron for the construction of fire-proof floors in houses and other buildings. The greater tenacity of wrought-iron is now, of course, well known; but we find that many in their zeal for its adoption do not do justice to the capabilities of *good* cast-iron. No casting intended to carry weight should ever be allowed to run into the mould from the blast-furnace direct from the ore. They should always be at least second meltings, if not refined; neither should pure pigs of *one make* only ever be used in such castings. These girders came from Scotland, where, while we acknowledge much good iron is made, a great deal is worthless rubbish—mere cinder.

If more care was taken by architects in specifying the kind of iron to be used, and having the girders proved on the spot, under the inspection of their own clerk of the works instead of at the foundry, such accidents would not occur, and cast-iron girders might be used with confidence. One of the best mixtures known for girders is one-third best Scotch No. 2 pig, one-third cold-blast No. 2 pig, and one-third well-selected old iron or broken castings, taking care no iron from stoves or retorts, which has been burnt, be used; and this mixture costs no more than inferior iron.

Current Prices of Stocks, Shares, & Metals.

MINES.—The business transacted this week has been on a very reduced scale, extending even to the upper class of dividend mines. Doubtless, the increased value of money, and some commercial reverses, have much to do with this altered state of things in our market; but we trust the tendency of actual circumstances will be to purify our share lists, and tend to future benefit. There is a decline in the value of the middle class, both of dividend and other mines, which may probably give confidence to buyers, and lead to a renewal of operations on a perfectly safe basis. It is scarcely necessary to add, that a considerable portion of the concerns newly introduced, for speculative purposes only, are rapidly dwindling into obscurity.

In the Metal Market, Copper is brisk, and prices are well maintained.—Lead is not so good as last week.—Tin remains flat: a few small cash parcels of Banca have been sold at 78*l.*, but the principal holders require 80*l.*—Spelter is heavy, and but few buyers at present prices.

The imports into London during the week have been—from Ceylon, 345 casks of plumbago; Gothenburg, 21 bols., 11,766 bars of iron, 300 bars of steel; Stettin, 25,912 plates of spelter; Hambro', 1655 plates of spelter, 30 casks of black lead; Antwerp, 58 casks of zinc, 101 cases of spelter, 70 casks of nails; Sydney, 7 boxes 1 parcel of gold dust; New York, 2153 slabs of tin, 20 hds. of specie; Malta, 10 tons of brimstone; Port Philip, a quantity of copper ore; and Adelaide, 2474 bags, 2674 tiles, and 4160 ingots of copper. Among the arrivals at Swansea have been 1000 tons of copper ore for the Cobre Company; and 7872 zinc plates from Hamburgh.

The six sales of copper ore which have taken place by public ticketing in Cornwall, to the 8th inst., have amounted to 18,926 tons; and, assuming the next six sales to be equal in quantity, we shall have an increase over the quarter ended March 31st last of 992 tons. On this estimate the other details will not prove so favourable, as there will be a decrease of 0·259 in the produce, 5*s.* 1d. in the average price, 20 tons of fine copper, and in money, 4350*l.* There will, however, be more than one good sale, which will, most probably, turn the scale in favour of the present quarter.

Esgair Llee sampled 20 tons of ore on Tuesday. The stopes east of Morgan's winze are yielding from 8 to 10 cwts. of ore per fm.

Callington Mines have sampled a parcel of lead ore, computed 45 tons.

From the Kirkcudbrightshire Mine a cargo will be shipped on Monday.

At Lewis Mine, on the 14th inst., they sampled 30 tons of tin. The 80 east is yielding good tin work, and the other parts of the mine are opening tribute ground.

Wheal Mary (Redruth) have for sale at next Thursday's ticketing 68 tons of copper ore. By sinking below the 100 they have drained the water from the upper levels. The lode is 7 ft. wide, and yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. Twelve pitches are working at an average tribute of 9s. 8d. in 1*l.*

Trelawny Mine sampled, on the 15th, a rich parcel of silver-lead ores, computed 100 tons, which by assay yields 15⅞ full, and 46 ozs. 13 dwts. 8 grs. of fine silver to the ton. The prospects continue exceedingly good.

Llwynmalees Mine will have 40 tons of ore ready for sale by the first week in June.

Messrs. Sims, Willyams, Nevill and Co., are the purchasers of 17 tons of ore offered for sale this month by Pen-y-rhiw Mine, at 9*l.* 10s. per ton, which sale will leave a fair profit on the month's working—a cheering prospect after a long continuance of outlay.

At Wheal Violet, the newly-discovered tin lode in the 20 fm. level has been cut through, and is found to be nearly 7 ft. wide, containing several rich branches of tin.

A letter from St. Austell states that the course of tin in the 84 fathom level at Great Polgooth is worth 200*l.* per fm.

The bargains in both the Bwlch Consols Mines and Daren are in excellent ore, and these silver-lead mines are now placed amongst the most valuable property of the county—the Bwlch Consols pay fully 25 per cent. upon the original outlay, and Daren 50 per cent.

The Great Bryn Mine is looking as well as her most sanguine friends could desire. Mr. J. Webb (the engineer) states that the mine has all the promising appearances which distinguished Fowey Consols when he put up the first steam-engine there, and some further information will be found in another column. Dr. Spurgin has consented to the use of his endless ladders, and Mr. Gray his patent metal box-pump, *gratis*, in this mine.

At Bat Holes, on cutting into the lode in the 48, the influx of water was so great as to impede progress. In the old workings, two arches have been found to yield a small quantity of steel grain lead ore, from a lode about 3 ft. wide. The shallow adit is reported worth 9*l.* 9s. per fm. upon the California lode. The tribute department is doing much as usual.

At Wheal Enys, the tender of Sandys, Vivian, and Co., has been accepted for a 30-inch cylinder engine, to be delivered in three months—the necessary buildings will be commenced on Monday.

At Tregorden they have finished casing the engine-shaft, and are now putting a plat. The lode in the 30 is getting more into spar, with spots of good lead, the jack gradually leaving.

Operations commenced at Wheal Robins on the 15th inst.; the wheel-pit, adit, and shaft, are all progressing fairly.

A correspondent from Dudley informs us that he has visited the Allt-y-Crib Mine recently, and was pleased to hear that a large quantity of very fine ore was found in sinking the air-shaft, specimens of which he saw, varying from ¼ cwt. to 2 cwts. He went underground, and on ascending the shaft up the mountain saw stones of ore from 3 cwts. to 7 cwts. each, and one large block in the bottom level weighed about 30 cwts. Our correspondent has no doubt the lode will open well on the completion of this air-shaft, and that other valuable bunches will be met with; the lode has every appearance of a high per centage. This corresponds with our notice in last week's *Mining Journal.*

At Herodsfoot the prospects are exceedingly improved. The shaftmen will resume sinking the engine-shaft below the 137 in the course of ten days; the back of this level in places is worth 9 cwts. of lead ore per fm., in the south end 10 cwts., and improves daily. The stopes in the back of the 127 are turning out 10 cwts. per fm., and in the 117 about 11 cwts. per fm. In the back of the 94 the lode is worth 30 cwts. per fm., and in places from 2 to 2½ tons per fm. The stopes in the back of the 82 are worth 30 cwts.; in the 72, 9 cwts. The next sampling will be on the 24th, and the quantity about 80 tons, of the usual quality.

We learn from good authority that Grout's lode (Tincroft) has been intersected at Cook's Kitchen, and is a fine course of ore.

The directors of the Devon Great Consols, at their weekly board meeting, held yesterday, declared a dividend of 8*l.* per share, amounting to 8192*l.*, from nett profits arising from sales of copper ores, sampled for the months of January and February last. After payment of this dividend, there will remain in hand a balance of 16,570*l.* 16s. 7d. in cash, ore bills not at maturity, and reserved fund applicable to the general purposes of the company.

At the Lisburne Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a prosperous state of affairs—3186 tons of lead ore were sold in 1850, which realised nett 32,328*l.* 4s. 3d. The costs amounted to 20,135*l.* 9s. 2d., and the profit to 12,192*l.* 15s. 1d. Six dividends had been paid in the year, amounting to 11,500*l.*, and the balance in hand amounted to 5393*l.* 10s. 11d. on the 31st Dec. last. The results during the present year have continued equally favourable, and much ore ground was being laid open in the various mines. The report, however, stated that the present returns being very large, their maintenance must depend upon the continuance of discoveries in the mines and good prices for the produce.

At the Goginan Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed that there had been 956 tons of lead ore sold in the year 1850, which realized, after deducting dues, 13,955*l.* 1s. 6d. The costs amounted to the sum of 12,380*l.* 14s. 9d., leaving a profit of 1574*l.* 6s. 9d. Four dividends of 500*l.* each had been paid, leaving a balance in hand of 1870*l.* 1s. 11d. The report stated that, in consequence of the poverty of the deepest levels of the mine, and the increased costs incurred in opening new ground, a very considerable diminution of profits had taken place. Great confidence was, however, expressed that the trials now in progress would have a favourable result.

At Wheal Buller meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for March and April showed—Balance from the last account, 866*l.* 4s. 5d.; ores sold (less dues), 5113*l.* 13s. 5d. = 5979*l.* 17s. 10d.—Mine cost and merchants' bills, 1441*l.* 5s. 11d.—By dividend of 25*l.* per share (3200*l.*): leaves balance in favour of adventurers, 1338*l.* 11s. 11d.

At Treviskey meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance in hand last account, 35*l.* 6s. 1d.; ore sold, 2581*l.* 16s. 1d.; sundry receipts, 19*l.* 0s. 1d.=2636*l.* 2s. 3d.—Labour cost for Feb. and March, 600*l.* 18s. 5d.; tributers' part of ores, 300*l.* 6s.; merchants' bills, 265*l.* 12s. 9d. Tresavean for water charge, 193*l.* 14s.; dues (1-12th), 215*l.* 3s.; dividend of 8*l.* 10s. per share, 1020*l.*: leaves balance to next account, 40*l.* 8s. 1d. The profit on the two months working was 1025*l.* 2s. The lode is 3 ft. wide in the 260 fm. level east, with stones of ore; in the bottom of the diagonal shaft it is yielding 7 tons per fm., and is nearly down to the 260. The lode in the winze under the 248 produces 3 tons of copper ore per fm.; the 263 and 212 1 ton each. There are 387 tons for sale next Thursday, and the estimate for next sampling is about the same quantity.

At St. Ives Consols meeting on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 107*l.* 4s. 5d.; ores sold, 3495*l.* 15s. = 3602*l.* 19s. 5d.—Mine costs and merchants' bills, 2988*l.* 14s.; by dividend of 5*l.* per share (470*l.*): leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 144*l.* 5s. 5d.

At Wheal Mary Ann quarterly meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 1282*l.* 12s. 8d.; received for lead ores sold, 6064*l.* 11s.; discount on nails, 1*l.* 10s. 11d.=7348*l.* 14s. 7d.—Labour cost for three months, ending Feb., 2894*l.* 1s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 938*l.* 17s. 1d.; lord's dues, 490*l.* 14s. 5d.; dividend of 3*l.* per share, 1536*l.*; paid Mr. West on account of new boiler, 140*l.*: leaving balance to next account, 1349*l.* 1s. 11d. Pollard's shaft is sunk 2 fms. under the 70 fm. level, lode 2½ ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fm. The 70 north is worth 6*l.*, and south 7*l.* per fm. The 60 south is 4 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm.; the winze under, 7*l.* per fm. The 70 south of Barratt's is 3 ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fathom. The stopes throughout the mine are producing much as usual. The general prospects continue good.

At Alfred Consols, on Tuesday, the accounts for February and March showed—Balance from last account, 204*l.* 12s. 7d.; ores sold (less dues), 2933*l.* 11s. 5d.=3138*l.* 4s.—Mine cost and merchants' bills, 1362*l.* 0s. 4d.—By dividend of 6s. per share (1536*l.*): leaves balance in favour of adventurers of 240*l.* 3s. 8d. The profit for the two months was 1571*l.* 11s. 1d.

At the Providence Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for Feb., March, and April showed—Balance from last account, 470*l.* 3s. 3d.; ores sold (less dues), 2215*l.* 5s. 10d.; sundries, 18s. 6d. =2686*l.* 7s. 7d.—Mine cost and materials, 1700*l.* 0s. 1d.—By dividend of 15s. per share in Feb. (420*l.*): leaves balance in favour of adventurers, 566*l.* 7s. 6d.; out of which a dividend of 1*l.* per share was declared.

At Providence Mines quarterly meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 50*l.* 3s. 3d.; tin sold, 2327*l.* 4s.; sundries, 18s. 6d.=2378*l.* 5s. 9d.—By labour cost three months, ending April, 1321*l.* 12s. 8d.; materials, 352*l.* 4s. 11d.; lords and bounder's dues, 111*l.* 18s. 2d.; carriage, 26*l.* 2s. 6d.; dividend of 1*l.* per share, 560*l.*: leaves balance to next account, 6*l.* 7s. 6d.

At the Consolidated Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for March and April showed—Mine cost and merchants' bills, 5405*l.* 3s. 6d.—Balance from last account, 434*l.* 5s. 1d.; ores sold (less dues), 4621*l.* 15s. 9d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 349*l.* 2s. 8d. The loss was 783*l.* 7s. 9d.

At East Wheal Crofty meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for March and April showed—Balance from last account, 1822*l.* 14s. 6d.; ores sold (less dues), 1775*l.* 3s.; discount, income-tax on dues, &c., 22*l.* 1s. 6d.=3619*l.* 19s.—Mine cost and merchants' bills, 2227*l.* 7s. 3d.: leaves balance in hand, 1392*l.* 11s. 9d.

At Wheal Trefusis meeting on Monday, the accounts for Feb., March, and April, showed—Balance from last account, 218*l.* 3s. 1d.; costs and merchants' bills, 694*l.* 17s. 10d. =913*l.* 0s. 11d.—By ores sold (less dues), 118*l.* 10s. 8d.; by call in March, 512*l.*: leaving balance against adventurers, 282*l.* 10s. 3d. A call of 1*l.* per share was made.

At Great Wheal Alfred meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for Feb. and March showed—Balance from last account, 1344*l.* 19s. 1d.; third instalment in March, 1024*l.*=2368*l.* 19s. 1d.—Mine costs and merchants' bills, 1118*l.* 1s. 5d.: leaving balance in favour of the adventurers, 1250*l.* 17s. 8d. A call of 1*l.* per share was made.

At Wheal Wellington meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Labour cost for January, 282*l.* 11s. 8d.; February, 354*l.* 9s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 398*l.* 13s. 6d.=1035*l.* 14s. 3d.—Balance in hand from last account, 36*l.* 6s. 8d.; copper sold sold, 856*l.* 15s. 2d.; tin (less 51*l.* 11s. 3d. dues), 71*l.* 7s. 8d.: leaves balance to next account, 122*l.* 16s.

At Boscaswell Downs meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for January, February, and March showed—Balance last account, 858*l.* 5s.; costs and merchants' bills, 1592*l.* 0s. 3d. = 2450*l.* 5s. 3d.—By ores sold, 1522*l.* 7s. 6d.; sundries, 3*l.* 15s.: leaving balance against adventurers, 924*l.* 2s. 9d.

At the Devon and Courtenay meeting, on the 13th inst., the accounts showed a balance against the company of 170*l.* 11s. 4d.; since which 28 tons 16 cwts. of copper ore have been disposed of. A call of 3s. per share was made, to meet the cost of a water-wheel, and for further exploring the mine.

At the Clijah and Wentworth meeting, on the 13th inst., the accounts showed a balance of 305*l.* 10s. against the adventurers, and a call of 10s. per share was made to carry on the future operations.

At Wheal Arthur meeting, on Monday, the agent reported the cutting of the north copper lode, from whence some good ore had been extracted; about 4 tons 8 cwts. had realized 17*l.* 17s. 1d.

At Wheal Owles quarterly meeting, on the 16th instant, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 940*l.* 11s. 2d.; tin sold, 3183*l.* 1s.; tin leavings, 120*l.* 19s. 3d.; sundry receipts, 325*l.* 6s.=4569*l.* 17s. 5d.—By labour cost, 1970*l.* 1s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 1089*l.* 5s. 2d.; carriage, 128*l.* 0s. 4d.; subsist and tribute advance, 319*l.* 10s. 9d.; lord's and bounder's dues, 64*l.* 9s. 9d.: leaves balance to next account, 998*l.* 10s. 4d.

At Wheal Reeth quarterly meeting, on the 16th instant, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 642*l.* 3s. 4d.; tin sold, 4216*l.* 3s. 8d.= 4858*l.* 7s.—Labour cost for three months, 2093*l.* 2s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 739*l.* 9s. 9d.; dues, 210*l.* 16s. 2d.; doctor and club, 32*l.* 3s. 6d.; loss by the decree of the Vice-Warden, 409*l.* 8s. 7d.; dividend this day, 600*l.*: leaves balance in favour of adventurers, 773*l.* 6s. 2d. The real profit was 1140*l.* 11s. 5d., and the dividend would have been 1200*l.* but for the decision above referred to. From a private source, we learn that Messrs. Harvey and Co., of Hayle, owing to the failure of the late pursers, Messrs. John Batten and Son, recovered payment of 200*l.* short [illegible] them, together with their taxed cost, 54*l.* 8s. 9d., which, with 29*l.* [illegible] paid to Messrs. Samuel Higgs and Sons, Messrs. John Rodd and [illegible] (the adventurers' attorneys), 116*l.* 16s. 10d., and Messrs. Smith and Roberts, 8*l.* 18s. 8d., make together the above amount of 409[illegible]8s. 7d. The mine has sustained a loss by the above-mentioned failure of 609*l.* 3s. 8d. It is, however, in a highly prosperous condition; and if tin remains at the present quotations, the quarterly dividends will revive.

At West Wheal Towan annual meeting, on Tuesday, the report stated that 7006*l.* 1s. 2d. had been expended upon the works of the mine, including the purchase and erection of steam-engine and machinery. A sale of 32 tons copper ore has lately been effected, and the underground works are proceeding vigorously, levels being extended on several very promising veins. The most important trials are the cross-cut towards the Great Towan lode, and the levels on the lodes near Kerriack point: a great deal of tin ground has been laid open, and a large pile of stuff is now at surface ready for the stamps, one set of which are about to be put to work, when the value of the tin will be ascertained.

At the East Wheal Leisure annual meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a total expenditure upon the mine of 2606*l.* 9s. 10d., to the end of March, including the purchase and erection of a steam-engine and other machinery. The report stated that the levels, which are all at present very shallow, had laid open a good deal of ore ground; that about 120 tons of ore were already on the surface, and that if the present favourable appearances continued, calls would before long cease to be made upon the adventurers. A call of 1*l.* per share, payable on 2d July, was agreed to.

At the Trebell Consols meeting, on Tuesday (R. W. Dare, Esq., in the chair), it was resolved that a steam stamps be immediately purchased, and instructions for working the mine vigorously be forwarded to Capt. Henry Williams, a report from whom was read, showing the great improvement that has taken place in the mine, which gave general satisfaction.

At the Hennock Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Cash received to 6th Feb., 2376*l.* 10s.; call since, 348*l.* 15s.=2725*l.* 5s.—Mine cost paid to 6th February, 2202*l.* 11s. 2d.; three months' labour cost since, 224*l.* 9s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 133*l.* 0s. 5d.; general charges, 23*l.* 3s. 9d.: leaves balance to next account, 142*l.* 0s. 1d. A call of 7s. per share was made (525*l.*), which, with other estimated receipts, 91*l.* 5s., makes a total of assets, 758*l.* 5s. Against which are liabilities—three months' working, 450*l.*; merchants' bills unpaid, 212*l.* 18s. 11d.: which leaves a balance in favour of adventurers, 95*l.* 6s. 2d. Very satisfactory reports from the agent and Mr. Adam Murray were read.

At Moditonham and Marrabro' Mine meeting, on the 15th instant, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 220*l.* 15s. 5d.; calls, 111*l.* 19s. 5d. =332*l.* 14s. 5d.—Cost for Feb., March, and April, 236*l.* 9s. 7d.: leaves balance to next account, 96*l.* 4s. 10d. To pay for engine, machinery, and buildings, and further prosecution of the mine, a call of 5s. per share was made. The house is up ready to receive the engine: the boiler house and stack is in course of erection. The north lode appears to be a large and kindly one, and a good opinion is entertained of it.

At the Berriow Consols meeting, on Tuesday (William Nicholson, Esq., in the chair), the accounts for Jan., Feb., March, and April, showed—By call, 256*l.*—Balance from last account, 12*l.* 14s. 4d.; cost for January, 46*l.* 13s. 1d.; Feb., 26*l.* 7s.; March, 22*l.* 10s.; April, 30*l.* 19s. 3d.; bills, 22*l.* 5s. 3d.: leaves balance in hand, 94*l.* 11s. 1d. The purser presented a report on the state of the mine, signed by himself and Captain H. Taylor, which will be found among our Mining Correspondence. Mr. Crouch stated that the subject of the water course was likely to be settled during the present month; they had sold the water-wheel for 150*l.*, which left them some profit, and would add to the amount of the funds already in hand; and they could purchase an engine of a different construction on exceedingly moderate terms. They expect shortly to have three lodes to operate on, and in easy ground. He was of opinion, with the agents, that the prospects of having a valuable concern were much greater now than at the commencement, and there was no occasion for a call for some time.

At Wheal Elizabeth meeting on Monday, the accounts were passed, and a call of 4*l.* per share was made.

At the Bridford Consols meeting, on Tuesday (Thomas Hacket, Esq., in the chair) the accounts for Jan., Feb., March, and April, showed—By call of 10s. per share, 128*l.*—Balance last account, 38*l.* 6s. 5d.; Jan. cost, 27*l.* 13s. 11d.: Feb., 26*l.* 3s. 11d.; March, 24*l.* 12s. 7d.; April, 26*l.* 5s. 2d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 15*l.* 2s. The purser presented a report of the state and prospects of the mine, signed by himself and Captain Henry Taylor, which will be found among our Mining Correspondence. Mr. Crouch explained that, having met with hard ground upon the caunter, they were now driving a cross-cut west on the flookan, to cut through the barytes lode, of which there were several specimens, as well as of lead ore, upon the table; as yet they had not been able to open a market for the sale of the former, perhaps from its not being a perfect white: they could raise a quantity, should a purchaser be found. Lead had been discovered in several of their lodes, which were generally large—one 10 ft. wide. They were in treaty with Messrs. Adams for a piece of ground adjoining and between them and Wheal Adams, which concern, with others in the neighbourhood, were progressing most favourably. A call of 10s. per share was made, to carry forward the present operations with all possible vigour.

At Wheal Sydney meeting, on the 1st inst., the accounts showed—By calls, 768*l.*—Costs from Aug. to end March, including water-wheel, rods, pumps, timber, iron, &c., 686*l.* 8s. 6d.: leaving balance in hand (instead of against the adventurers, as incorrectly stated last week) of 81*l.* 11s. 6d. A leat has been brought in a mile in length, and upwards of 100 fms. of launders, to bring water over a 46-feet wheel, 4½ feet in the breast, together with a line of flat rods 250 fms. long, with bobs, pullies, and stands complete. The engine-shaft is down 13 fms. below surface, and sinking by eight men at 8*l.* 8s. per fm. The machinery works well, and is calculated to prove the mine 150 fms. deep. The north lode is about 1 ft. wide, with good stones of ore. An assay has yielded 3 cwts. 2 qrs. of black tin per 100 sacks of 12 gallons. A call of 5s., payable 20th May, and 5s. on the 1st July, was made.

At Sydney Godolphin meeting, on the 13th inst., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 1182*l.* 14s. 10d.; labour cost four months, ending March, 634*l.* 7s. 10d.; balance paid for new 30-inch engine, 280*l.*; merchants' bills, 358*l.* 19s. 1d.=2456*l.* 1s. 9d.—Received on calls, 1541*l.* 10s.: leaves balance to next account, 914*l.* 11s. 9d.; arrear of call due, 10*l.* 10s. A call of 1*l.* per share was made. Hill's engine-shaft is down 3½ fathoms under the 20 fm. level, and sinking by nine men at 5*l.* 10s. per fm. The 20 east and west is now producing saving work for tin. The adit end, east of the eastern shaft, is 35 to 40 fms. from surface. Great expectations are formed of meeting a good lode in granite under the great gossan they had above.

At Tremar meeting, on the 14th inst., the accounts showed—Cash received on account of call, 256*l.*—Cost for February, 50*l.* 9s. 11d.; March 42*l.* 4s.; materials purchased at Caradon United Mines, 70*l.* 19s. 9d.;, Messrs. Geach and Pearce for leases, 70*l.*: leaves balance to next account, 22*l.* 6s. 4d. The accounts were allowed, except as to the leases, which stands over for consideration. A call of 5s. per share was made, and the agents instructed to negotiate for the purchase of a 40-in. cylinder engine, and contract for the erection of engine-house, &c., forthwith.

At West Wheal Friendship meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts, showing an outlay to the end of April of 4735*l.* 8s. 5d., were examined by the auditor, found correct, and allowed. The mine is now to be divided into 4000 shares, and for the purpose of providing a steam-engine and carrying on future operations, a call of 1*l.* per share was made on the half shares, amounting to 2000*l.*, giving each shareholder the option of retaining the whole or any portion of such one-half, and paying the call of 1*l.* per share on the remainder of such one-half, or of surrendering one half in lieu of any payment; provided the shares are all disposed of, the amount to go as common stock, applicable to the further development of the mine.

At Wheal Rock meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 118*l.* 8s.; cost to end of April, 913*l.* 12s. 11d. = 1032*l.* 0s. 11d.—By call, 400*l.*; tin sold, 213*l.* 14s. 5d.: leaves balance to next account, 418*l.* 6s. 6d.—A call of 5*l.* per share was made.

At North Wheal Buller (Great South Tolgus) meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance in hand to end Feb., 1188*l.* 10s. 7d.—Deduct for March cost, 273*l.* 11s. 11d.; April, 259*l.* 12s. 5d.: leaves balance to next account, 655*l.* 6s. 3d. The lease of the western ground is being prepared. There are 40 tons of ore dressed, and they expect to sample 50 on the 3d June. The engine-shaft is down to within 2 feet of the 70; it will be sunk 9 feet deeper before they commence driving east and west. The 60 east is a large lode, with very little ore, mixed with jack and white iron; west it is about 12 in. wide, containing ore imbedded in spar upon the south wall, and 6 in. on the north. They seem likely to speedily form a junction again, which may improve the lode. The 50 produces ore and jack, from the back of which 12 to 14 tons of ore have been broken; the end is now nearly under the orey ground they had in the level over. The 40 yields ore in small quantities. Noel's shaft is expected to be down to the 40 in about three months. The 30 cross-cuts, north and south, have not intersected either lode; the former is in a clean killas country, the latter in a capel, letting down some water. The 20 cross-cut south is in a hard elvan. The adit level on Mill lode is split in three branches.

At East Wheal Basset meeting, on the 15th inst., the accounts showed—Cost prior to the separation from Wheal Basset, 666*l.* 10s. 6d.; labour cost for February, March, and April, 349*l.* 0s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 430*l.* 9s. 6d.; Tresavean adventurers for a 60-inch cylinder engine, 600*l.* =2046*l.*—By call, 1280*l.*: leaves balance, 766*l.* 0s. 10d.; to discharge which, and further prosecuting the mine, a call of 5*l.* per share was made.

At the Stanagwyn meeting, at Truro, on Wednesday (present Messrs. Kempe, Johns, Davies, Ferris, Stokes, Passingham, Simmons, Mansell, Treloar, Read, Creig, Cock, and others, the holders of 842 1024th shares), the names of Dr. Paddon and Mr. S. P. Cock were inserted in the sett from Lady Grenville, as trustees for the adventurers; Mr. Geo. Nicholls Simmons was appointed purser; Captain Thomas Manuel (of the Great Consols, Gwennap) and Capt. John Dale (of Mineral Court, St. Stephens), the managing agents, at the monthly salary of two guineas each; and a tramway was directed to be laid down in the adit level from the lode to the dressing-floors. The purser reported that a call of 1*l.* per share had been made, which would be applicable to the working of the mine. The following is a brief abstract of his report:—"About a month since, when examining the surface of this sett, which had been previously applied for, intending to work it for tin, stones were found which, on being broken, strongly resembled grey copper ore. On assay they produced 7¼ and 8 per cent. of sulphuret, and 3 per cent. of oxide of tin. Upon inquiry, it was found that the mine had been worked about 15 years ago by the late Mr. Treffry for tin about six years. The dresser being applied to, pointed out large piles of similar stuff, which had been thrown away as "white mundic," valueless—large rocks of it being built into the hedges around the old tin dressing-floors. Samples from such piles and hedges were then taken and assayed, their produce being 5¼, 8¼, and 7¾ for copper. Capt. Dale then inspected the old adit, and the lode there opened up for 130 fathoms in length, and 30 fms. deep. His report was a large excavation eastward, lode from 13 to 24 ft. wide; no workings westward—that, notwithstanding the size excavated, the walls were standing, with rocks of the same sort of grey ore as was outside on the attle pile, and that, in fact, thousands of tons of a similar sort were in sight; and near the eastern end there was a branch from 2 to 3 ft. wide, containing a richer form of grey copper than the bulk of the ore. Stones from this branch, on being broken and assayed, produced from 12½ to 21 per cent. for copper. Capt. Thomas Manuel, and other experienced copper mining agents, have since examined the lode, and concur in opinion with Capt. Dale, that there is an inexhaustible supply of this form of grey ore. A parcel of 50 tons from the attle piles is now preparing for sale, to test the value in the market, which will be ready in a few weeks. No machinery will be required at present, nor, should the ore sell in accordance with the assay, will any future call be needed. The sett is obtained from Lady Grenville for 21 years from the 1st May, 1851, at 1-15th dues, and contains upwards of 300 acres.

The committee of Wheal Crebor, in the report they intend submitting at the special general meeting on Tuesday, enter into a consideration of the best means for prosecuting the operations of the company. After due deliberation, they recommend either the laying down a run of flat-rods from Rundle's shaft to the water-wheel, a distance of 600 fathoms, to drain the mine below deep adit, and to have a small engine for hauling stuff, or at once to erect a double acting steam-engine, adapted for pumping and hauling, and to dispense with the flat-rods from the water-wheel. Both plans are estimated to cost the same amount of money—viz., 1800*l.*; the latter they consider the most expedient, as the wheel power would then be reserved for developing the eastern mine to a greater depth; and we understand that arrangements have been already made for the delivery on the mine of a steam-engine in about three weeks. The northern part of the sett has lately acquired an additional piece of virgin ground, making the sett from east to west 600 fms. in length in a fine killas, upon the course of several very promising lodes, and intersected by all the cross-courses of Old Crebor Mine, and for the most part commanded by an ample stream of water, derived from the Tavistock Canal. They further recommend the adit to be driven west as far as the eastern cross-course, and the number of shares to be increased to 2048, with a 5s. call upon them. Thirty-three tons of copper ore were sold on Thursday, and an equal quantity is expected to be sold next month. As a good course of ore is going down in the bottom of the adit, it may be fairly presumed that when the shaft (which is sunk 50 fms. under adit) is drained, and the levels extended west, the returns will be very much increased. The weekly report shows a great improvement in the mine.

At the forthcoming meeting of Tavy Consols a proposition will be made to increase the number of shares, by multiplying each one by six, making the mine into 4122, the number the neighbouring mines are chiefly held in.

During the past week, sales have taken place in East Pool, Levant, Botallack, West Providence, South and West Caradon, Bedford, East Tamar, East Wheal Leisure, Wheal Harriet, Cassandra Anne, East Tolgus, Great Work, West Towan, and Wheal Speedwell.

Independent of the business in the Exchange, we have to report transactions elsewhere, received from other correspondents:—Providence Mines, 25*l.*; Crebor, 6*l.* 10s. to 7*l.*; Bodmin Consols, 6*l.*; Wheal Golden, 7*l.*; East Pool, 160*l.*; Wheal Violet, 8*l.* to 20*l.*; East Wheal Leisure, 10*l.* to 11*l.*; and Wheal Langford, 15s.

In Foreign shares, there has been little business doing, except in Cobre, Cocaes, and St. John del Rey.

From the Copiapo Mines the accounts are exceedingly favourable, both from the copper as well as the silver mines. The agents never wrote before in such high spirits as by the advices received yesterday from them—the produce in copper for Feb. (an unusually short month) being 70 tons of ore, of an improved quality. At La Compania Mine, in the 18 fm. level east, the lode is 4 ft. wide, of very superior quality ore; the best bunch they have hitherto seen. The same quality ore is also in the winze sinking below this level, which augurs well for future operations still deeper. Considerable increase in the returns from thence may be safely anticipated. At La Reyna, the lode in the shaft is 1½ ft. wide, ore of 40 per cent., and the remaining part, 4½ ft. more, very kindly, being interspersed throughout with spots of green ore. The expectations in depth are that a bunch will be met with equal to anything ever produced from a copper lode in Chili. Favourable symptoms offer also in the other mines belonging to this company. At the Al Fin Hallada Silver Mine, the lode is from 2 to 3 feet wide, thickly interspersed with superior ore, nearly clean silver. Santa Ana is materially improved, and little doubt seems entertained that it will prove a splendid mine. About 20 ozs. of gold is the estimated quantity extracted from Descubridora.

From advices just received by the Worthing Mining Association, we learn that a great improvement has taken place in the water-wheel shaft, which is about 33 fms. deep—ground easier for sinking, and the lode never so studded with yellow sulphuret ore as at present, intermixed with a kindly sort of sugary spar. The engine-house is in course of erection, and after the engine has been some time at work, and the mine developed further in depth, there is a fair prospect of being amply remunerated.

At the Imperial Brazilian meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—General expenses, 5416*l.* 10s. 10d.; salaries and establishment abroad and at home, 3337*l.* 14s. 9d.=8754*l.* 5s. 7d.—Balance last account, 15*l.* 2s. 11d.; half-yearly interest on 23,000*l.* stock (reserve fund), 362*l.* 17s.; sale of 500*l.* thereof, 491*l.* 5s.; proceeds of gold sold, 6924*l.* 1s. 7d.: leaves balance to next account, 960*l.* 19s. 1s.; which, with arrears of salaries and wages, and passage money home, to Dec. last, 2092*l.* 11s. 9d., makes 3053*l.* 10s. 10d. liabilities.

The advices from Santiago are only a few days later than the last. The water continued rising, and was 5 ft. above the back of the 22 fm. level, which will cause but a small sampling of ore for March and April. The report altogether is of a gloomy character.

From Linares we learn that the engine-shaft proceeds satisfactorily, and that the 55 is holed to Wilson's shaft, which enables them to draw the kibbles from bottom, and ventilate the lower levels. The end east is worth 6 to 7 tons per fathom. The tribute pitches are yielding well, and great expectations are formed of the ground about the old workings. Ore weighed in 33 tons 8 cwts.: total in stock, 975 tons 7 cwts.

In the Banwen Iron Company a call of 2*l.* per share has been made, to pay off the liabilities.

HULL, THURSDAY.—Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co. state that there has been so little business done in mining shares during the week that they have really no particular feature to notice. Compared with the great fall in railway shares, mining shares have been tolerably steady; but the present low prices ruling for the former, may probably induce capitalists to give more attention to this kind of property.

Bank shares are attracting but limited attention in the market for investments. The sales during the week comprise—Colonial (25*l.* paid), 11¼, ⅜; London and Westminster (20*l.* paid), 27⅞, 28; National of Ireland (22*l.* 10s. paid), 19⅝, ¾; Provincial of Ireland (25*l.* paid), 42½; South Australia (25*l.* paid), 24¾; Union of Australia (25*l.* paid), 34⅜; Union of London (10*l.* paid), 12¾, ⅞.

Dock shares have undergone little change in prices, which are as follows:—Commercial, 84; East and West India, 145; London, 113¾, 113; St. Katharine, 76, ¾; Southampton, 15.

Steam-boat shares have not engaged so much notice as of late, and prices show a little weakness. The sales reported are—General Steam Navigation, 28, 27⅞; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 67½, 68; ditto New (5*l.* paid), 10¼, ⅜, 10; Royal Mail Steam, 77, 76.

Miscellaneous shares are quoted in the official list—Assam Tea Company, 6¼; Australian Agricultural, 15; Australian Trust, 20; Anglo-Mexican Mint, 25; British American Land, 14¼; Canada, 47; Hudson's Bay Stock, 205; Price's Patent Candle Company, 23¼; South Australian, 24¼; Van Diemen's Land, 1 to 2.

ACCIDENTS.

Wigan.—William Rudd met with his death at the Amberwood Colliery, at Ince, near Wigan, by a block of wood falling upon him, just as he had descended the shaft. It appears the block was lying loose at the pit-head, having been used during the night for the purpose of resting the barrel upon in drawing the water out of the shaft, and had not been removed prior to the workmen descending to their work. The browsman having been called away to attend to some other work, a collier, who was waiting his turn to descend the shaft, attempted to land the barrel, and in doing so knocked the wood down the pit. A searching investigation took place at the coroner's inquest, at which the Government inspector attended. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed at the managers permitting their workmen to descend the pit in the absence of the browsman, and for having a loose block of wood close to the edge of the shaft at the time.—A verdict of "Accidental Death" was eventually returned.

Great Wheal Alfred.—Two men were severely injured by pieces of rock from a blast; one of them will most probably lose his sight, and has had his arm amputated.

Kilmarnock.—R. Dick was caught between the cage and the roof, and killed, at the Bonnington Colliery.

— Two accidents occurred at the Bourtree-hill Colliery, Dreghorn: the overman (Kennedy) and another were severely burned by an explosion of fire-damp; and a collier, named M'Indoe, was injured by the falling of a large stone from the roof.

Wednesfield.—R. Randles was killed by a fall of clod from the roof while working in Messrs. Davis's Neacheli's Colliery.

Wolverhampton.—J. Williams was killed by a fall of rock in Mr. Sparrow's Osier Bed Colliery.

Pontypridd.—An explosion of fire-damp took place in Dinas Colliery, belonging to Mr. Walter Coffin, by which the overlooker and one labourer were much injured, but are recovering.—Another explosion also occurred in the new pit of Mr. John Edmonds, by which Jenkin Hopkins was killed.

LEAD ORES

Sold at Aberystwith, on the 19th of May.

Mine.	*Tons.*	*Price per Ton.*	*Purchasers.*
Goginan	40	£15 12 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Ditto	20	15 18 0	ditto.
Frongoch	80	10 18 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Cwmystwith	60	10 16 6	ditto.
Nanteos	40	10 3 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.

Ticketing at Bagillt, on the 21st of May.

Machynlleth	35	£11 3 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Ditto	20	9 15 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Eagle Rock	12	10 6 0	ditto.
Ditto	9	12 12 0	Mather and Co.
Craigwen	10½	12 13 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Ditto	1½	7 3 6	ditto.
Rhiwerth	3	12 12 0	ditto.
Ditto	3	12 12 0	Mather and Co.

Sold at the Mine.

East Wheal Rose	40	£14 6 6	Tamar Company.
ditto	29	13 15 0	Sims & Co.
ditto	21	13 14 6	T. Somers.
Penrhiw	17	9 10 0	Sims & Co.

BLACK TIN.

Mine.	*Tons.*	*Price per Ton.*	*Purchasers.*
Lewis Mines	27	£17 7 6	Union Smelting Company.
ditto	3	36 0 0	ditto
ditto	27	47 7 6	Bolitho and Williams.
ditto	3	36 0 0	ditto and ditto

COPPER ORES.

Sampled May 7, and Sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, May 22.

Mines.	*Tons.*	*Price.*	*Mines.*	*Tons.*	*Price.*
Devon Gt. Cons. } Wh. Josiah }	102	£6 14 0	West Caradon	92	£6 12 0
ditto	94	7 0 0	ditto	76	8 12 6
ditto	92	6 8 0	ditto	70	6 12 0
ditto	88	6 14 0	ditto	47	6 4 6
ditto	86	4 13 6	ditto	44	4 5 6
ditto	80	7 0 0	Fowey Consols	90	5 1 0
ditto	74	4 15 0	ditto	89	4 17 0
ditto	67	6 14 0	ditto	82	6 7 0
ditto	64	5 14 6	Wheal Friendship	109	7 7 6
ditto	56	7 3 6	ditto	94	7 17 6
ditto	49	7 8 0	Bedford United	76	7 4 0
ditto	48	3 18 6	ditto	68	4 17 6
Wh. Fanny	93	4 15 0	Poldice	49	5 0 6
ditto	83	6 0 0	ditto	46	6 6
ditto	73	5 1 0	ditto	38	4 2 6
ditto	63	6 4 0	Wheal Maiden	36	5 12 6
ditto	63	5 8 6	Wheal Crebor	17	1 15 0
ditto	39	3 0 0	ditto	16	5 3 6
Wh. Maria	57	7 6 0	Wheal Jewel	25	3 14 0
ditto	47	4 14 0	Penpol Regulus	25	4 7 0
Wh. Anna Maria	78	4 13 6	Copper Bottom	24	6 6 0
ditto	77	3 15 0	Point Regulus	18	9 3 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Devon Gt. Cons. Wheal Josiah Wheal Maria Wheal Fanny Wh Anna Maria	1575	£9062	0 6	Bedford United	144	£878 14 0
				Poldice	133	601 18 6
				Wheal Maiden	36	202 10 0
				Wheal Crebor	33	112 11 0
				Wheal Jewel	25	92 10 0
West Caradon	329	2205	7 6	Penpol Regulus	25	108 15 0
Fowey Consols	261	1406	17 0	Copper Bottom	24	151 4 0
Wheal Friendship	203	1544	2 6	Point Regulus	18	164 14 0

Average Standard ..... £95 5 0 | Average Produce 9¼
Average Price per ton £5 18 6
Quantity of Ore ..... 2806 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 254 tons 9 cwts.
Amount of Money £16,531 4 0
LAST SALE.—Average Standard ..... £100 10 0.—Average Produce 8
Standard of corresponding sale last month, 95*l.* 7s.—Produce, 9¼.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal	133	£923 8 0
Vivian and Sons	516	3119 14 4
Freeman and Co.	346	2034 9 3
Pascoe Grenfell and Sons	317	1660 1 0
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	449	2094 1 10
Williams, Foster, and Co.	842	5462 9 7
Schneider and Co.	203	1237 0 0
Total tons	2806	£16,531 4 0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels: United Mines 842—Perran St. George 703—Consolidated Mines 568—Par Consols 399—Treviskey 387—South Caradon 279—South Tolgus 194—Trethellan 118—Treleigh Consols 102—Wheal Mary Bedruth 68—Wheal Ellen 61—Bodmin Wheal Mary 59—Gonamena 30—Wheal Clifford 29—Carthew Consols 21—Wheal Penhale 7.—Total 3848 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne.—Mines and Parcels.—Tincroft 651—Wheal Seton 559—Wheal Basset 556—East Wheal Crofty 421—North Pool 415—Camborne Vean 381—East Pool 333—Condurrow 313—Fowey Consols 230—South Frances 233—North Roskear 215—Dolcoath 156—West Fowey Consols 63—Pendarves Consols 40.—Total 4575 tons.

At SWANSEA for Sale June 3.—Berehaven, 717—Cuba, 480—Knockmahon, 359—Australian, 65—Kaw-aw, 54—New Zealand, 58—Sydney, 7.—Total, 1735 tons (21 cwts.)

ROYAL GARDENS VAUXHALL, OPEN EVERY EVENING.—FIRST APPEARANCE of Mad. LEJARS and Mlle. PAULINE CUZENT, after an absence of four years.—MONDAY, May 26, and EVERY EVENING during the WEEK, Mad. Lejars and Mlle. Pauline Cuzent will have the honour of appearing, in conjunction with Palmyra Annato and Hernandez, forming a Galaxy of Equestrian Talent, unequalled in the world—the stupendous Picture of the "Temple of Concord," with brilliant Fireworks, by Darby—Foucault's Extraordinary Fire and Water Sports—Magnificent Illuminations—the Algerine Family, in the newly-constructed spendid Divan—Arban's great corps of Instrumentalists for Concert and Ball—Popular Vocalists—Moustre Dancing, affording space for 3000 persons.—Doors open at Eight: Admission 2s. 6d.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. J. S." (Newcastle-on Tyne).—It is very doubtful whether anything involving a mechanical action, or mechanical arrangements, can be protected by registration under the Designs' Act. It appears from recent decisions in the Queen's Bench, that although the Act specifies *configuration* as well as shape to be within its bounds, and although configuration is set forth by lexicographers to signify the "adaptation of one shape to another"—that is, the arrangement of parts as regards shape—still nothing but a new form or shape, as regards the outlines of the article, is fit subject for protection by registration. The cost of registration for three years is 10*l.* Government dues, and the agency charges for drawings in duplicate, &c., making the total cost generally under 13*l.*; the cost of a patent for England and Wales is about 105*l.* For any further information our correspondent may apply to Messrs. Campin and Co., Strand, or other respectable patent agents.

The remarks on the National Betting Office, and Thomas Casey's bankruptcy, are not suited to our Journal.

"N. W." (Cork).—The directors of the Kenmare Mining Company are—Messrs. G. T. Braine, R. J. R. Campbell, J. Lamb, and W. Logan. Mr. H. D. Croker is the mining superintendent; and we believe the reports, and all other particulars, will regularly appear in our Journal.

MINING UNDERTAKINGS.—"Scrutator" (Cornwall), writes—"The investment of capital in *bonâ fide* speculations is perfectly justifiable, whether the adventure be one newly brought before the public or otherwise. It is with respect to the former that I now make these remarks, and say, that while it is well to guard the capitalist against embarking in new mines, it is *not well* to say that in *no case* should he do so, otherwise the mineral riches of this country would never have been profitted by. The point is this—that when new adventures are offered for investment, it should be satisfactorily shown that there is enough apparent on the face of them to warrant a sufficient outlay of capital to prove the same; and instead of being induced by the plausibility of an advertisement, or the reports of unknown agents, to speculate in them, let the capitalist assure himself of the prospects of the undertaking through the agency of those on whom he can rely, and who stand well with the mining public. Such men would not countenance a speculation brought out for the purpose of individual gain to the promoters thereof. Such speculations are now in existence; and such is human nature, that more or less this will be the case, despite the efforts of the Mining Exchange to put mining on a sounder basis than heretofore. The promoters of *schemes* will, in the end, find that "honesty is the best policy," and that unless their new mine carries on its face indubitable proof of the soundness of the undertaking, the sooner it ceases to be the better. I am auspicious when I see new mines brought into notice through the medium of highly-coloured 'private' prospectuses, followed up by reports from men whose names, probably, were never seen in print before, and who, moreover, have an intrrest in the concern as paid agents. And further than this, there are men who for a small sum will laud the advantages of any undertaking to the skies, for the sake of the golden reward,—being 'assured that their 'reports' will not appear in the *Mining Journal*. When shall we have done with this state of things? I think, however, that a step has been taken in the right direction by the formation of the Mining Exchange, whose motto should be *semper fidelis*."

MUNDIC.—In reference to the notice in last week's Journal, we find that Messrs. J. Muspratt and Sons, of Liverpool, are purchasers of mundic, to whom our correspondent should apply.

"A. R." (Lynn).—We are endeavouring to obtain the information requested by our correspondent, and when we succeed it shall be given under this head: our correspondent should direct an agent, or some friend, to search the different authorities in the library of the British Museum.

"An Adventurer" (City).—The managing committee, under the Cost-book System, have the power of regulating the workings of the mine, to suspend certain operations, and make any changes in general which they may consider for the benefit of the adventure. This power is, in fact, delegated to them *ex officio* by their appointment; without it they, as a body, would be useless. They have *not* the power to introduce a new code of rules, expunging those entered on the Cost-book; but a general meeting of the shareholders duly convened, can do so, if all the adventurers are unanimous; and they can, of course, increase the number of shares and raise new capital.

SPELTER.—In the leading article, in last Journal, 8th line from bottom, "at 15*l.* is *fully* remunerative," should read "*non*-remunerative."

"G. R." (Leith).—We find that at the last meeting of the Liverpool Polytechnic Society, Mr. Walker introduced a model of a screw steam tug-boat, for towing on canals, or for swift passage-boats. The principle of Mr. Walker's boat appears to be that she has a semicircular tunnel, nearly one-third of her width, running from bow to stern. A spindle, from about midships, is carried within the tunnel or gutter, and supported by a light iron framing, which also supports the heel of the rudder. On three different portions of the spindle sections of a graduated screw are fixed, and their revolution is attained by means of spur wheels, connected with steam-power on board. The working has been tried by a boat of 20 ft. long, but only at present by hand-power. Two hands made a speed of about five miles an hour. The floatage is light, and, from the construction, the boat has been found to be very difficult to upset. The advantage of the construction is expected to be, that such a boat will obviate what has always been objected to in the application of steamers on canals—the action of the water displaced by the bows upon the side banks.

"B." (Belfast).—We believe shares changed hands last week in Price's Patent Candle Company at 23*l.* 10*s.*

"Enquirer" (Piccadilly).—It is quite true that the claim made by the Neath Abbey Coal Company for injury done to their works at Britonferry was 16,000*l.*, and the amount awarded to be paid by the South Wales Railway Company only 1850*l.*—about 11½ per cent.; but we should hardly feel justified in offering any comment, though, of course, our columns are open to communications from parties interested.

"House Painter" (Hackney).—The dry white-lead of commerce is a combination of lead, carbonic acid, and oxygen; but even that which may be called genuine is not altogether a pure carbonate of lead, but contains a portion of hydrated oxide of lead, which, indeed, adds considerably to its coating powers. It is adulterated to an enormous extent with sulphate of baryta, sulphate of lead, chalk, and lime. They are all easily detected by simple chemical operations.

"A. B." (Exmouth-street).—The splendid red pigment, carmine, is obtained by a peculiar process from cochineal, the preparation of the most beautiful and bright colour being a secret in the possession of only a few persons. The difference of colour in carmines obtained from various shops, when really genuine, depends on the quantity of alumina which has been employed to precipitate it, the carefulness of the manipulation, the purity of the atmosphere, and other causes. It being so costly a pigment, it is too often adulterated with starch, alumina, vermillion, and other matters.

"H. H. (Manchester) is informed that the two prices quoted came from our correspondent in the county. If "H. H." has any other transactions to report, we shall be ready to insert them, and are at all times glad to receive communications from him.

We are requested by Mr. Henwood to say that M. Bodemer, of Freiberg, in Saxony, spent the greater part of two days at Penzance; but that neither he, nor any other person, has either requested him to analyse, or even shown him, a specimen from Stanagwyn.

"K." (Loughborough).—Apply to Mr. J. R. Pike, Redruth; or Mr. F. Pryor, Gwennap.

"G. B." (Shrewsbury).—An elaborate report of the Minera Mines was drawn up some few years since by Mr. John Taylor, jun., and published in our Journal at the time. These mines were first worked by the Romans many centuries since, and were then abandoned. At different periods, subsequently, they were resumed, and are now in a prosperous state.

"G. K." (Cornhill).—Cadmium, when imported in an unmanufactured state, is not liable to duty.

"T. W. S." (Bromley).—Of all the cobalt ores which have hitherto been discovered, the arsenic-sulphuret, or grey cobalt ore, is the richest and most valuable. It is nearly free from nickel, and consequently more easily separated and analysed than any other of the cobalt minerals. The best criterion of the purity of oxide of cobalt is to treat a portion with concentrated hydrochloric acid, when it should yield, without any residuum, a solution of a magnificent blue colour, similar to that of copper in ammonia. If it has the slightest tinge of green, nickel or iron, or both, are present. This blue solution, diluted with water, should immediately become of a pure, bright, and deep rose colour, and a solution of pure caustic potash should precipitate the hydrate in fine blue flakes, without effervescence, and these at a low red heat will be converted into a fine black powder. When oxide of cobalt fails in any one of these characteristics, it may be confidently declared impure.

H. Howard (Lewisham).—Platiniferous grey copper generally agrees with fahlerz in its external character. It consists, according to Vanquelin, of copper, lead, antimony, iron, silver, platina, and sulphur; was formerly found at Guadalcanal, in Estremadura, in Spain, where it occurs with ores of silver and arsenic.

"A Consumer" (Whitechapel).—The dispute between the Central Gas Consumers' Company and their contracts is not yet finally settled. It was referred early in March to arbitration. The award, it is anticipated, will be given some time in June.

"W." (Manchester).—We have over and over again repeated that the Cost-book System is not recognised out of the county of Cornwall, where it is legislated upon and regulated by the Stannaries Court, and is only applicable to mines of metallic minerals in that county. The system is remarkable for its primeval simplicity of justice, and under no other arrangement of working can shares and general equity be more permanently secured. A Yorkshire colliery would come under the category of a common trading partnership; or if the number of proprietors exceed that quota, then under the regulations of the Joint-stock Companies' Act. Bartleit's "Treatise on British Mining, with a Digest of the Cost-book System," can be had at our office; as also our "Glossary of English and Foreign Mining and Smelting Terms."

"A Constant Reader."—We believe Wheal Williams is a perfectly legitimate speculation, and the parties are well known to be highly respectable. Operations are progressing at the mine, as will be seen by a report among our Mining Correspondence.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM AS A MOTIVE POWER.—"J. H." (York).—It has long been the opinion of electric engineers that magneto-electricity, or a current produced by induction from permanent magnets, will eventually supersede the present troublesome, uncertain, and continually altering galvanic battery for telegraphic purposes. This magnet forms what would be termed a dry battery, and would be constant, economical, and powerful. There are some little difficulties at present which have prevented its hitherto being brought into use, except for experiment, but we have no doubt they will be surmounted. In Mr. Hjorth's arrangement for employing electro-magnetism as a motive power, he now only employs *one* hollow magnet, the respective poles of which are divided into three or more square rings, a little conical inside, and outside connected with the bows of the magnet, which form the communication between the respective poles. While the piston passes out of one pole it enters the other, and induces thereby, according to the laws of secondary currents, two such currents in opposite directions, serving thus to neutralise each other. By this peculiar arrangement, which is precisely similar to the currents circulating round the globe, the destroying effect of the electric spark is also prevented, a model of which may be seen in the Exhibition. We observe with great pleasure that, while no improvements have hitherto been made in the old acid or wet galvanic batteries, measures are in progress for the production of a current of electricity from the above-described dry battery, great improvements having been made in the mode of obtaining an enormous increase of power from permanent magnets, some new and extraordinary principles having been discovered by a new arrangement of mounting the poles. We are in possession of information on this interesting subject, which we shall be enabled to lay before our readers in our next Number.

"A Practical Miner" (Camborne) on the Formation of Metalliferous Veins, &c., shall appear in our next Journal; also Mr. Joseph Holdsworth's paper on the Natural Phenomena of Metallic Veins.

*** We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—
TO THE EDITOR,
Mining Journal Office,
26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.
And Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MAY 24, 1851.

THE MINING JOURNAL is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 26, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

In our last Number we continued our notice of some of the coals the best suited for the purposes of the steam navy, as shown in the report of Sir H. T. DE LA BECHE and Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR, taking the principal of the Welsh coals, and stating that in the Newcastle coal-field the best appeared to be the Willington, with an evaporative power of 9·95 lbs. of water, and weight, per cubic foot, 53 lbs. We now proceed to notice the coals of Lancashire, which, from their vicinity to shipping ports, and their increasing use for naval purposes, become an important subject of inquiry. Numerous varieties from this coal-field have been examined, and their economic values determined. The requirements of the naval service in respect to fuel are so various, that it was considered expedient to examine the coals by districts, in order that the superior merits of the coals of each district might be properly elicited. It is rare to find one coal in which all the qualities essential for the requirements of a steamship of war is combined—a quick production of steam, large evaporative powers, smokeless combustion, capacity for stowage in small bulk, power of resisting attrition, freedom from a tendency to spontaneous combustion, with other properties of less importance. Of the Lancashire coals, the first on the list is the Ince Hall Arley Mine, situated at Ince, near Wigan, worked on the pillar and stall system, 414 yards from surface. The coal is much used for domestic purposes, highly bituminous, and leaving but little ash. It is a brilliant coal, slightly granular in appearance, and contains thin layers of white shale between the planes of cleavage, with numerous spots of iron pyrites; is lighted easily, caking slightly on the grate, and giving off much smoke; a small quantity of clinker only formed, but adhered so tenaciously to the bars, as to render its removal difficult. Its economic evaporative power was 9·47 lbs. of water by 1 lb. of coal, and a cubic foot weighs 47·6 lbs. Haydock Little Delf Mine is situate at Ashton Mackerfield, near Warrington, and the coal is raised 320 yards from surface. The specimen was bright, with a cubical fracture, containing large quantities of white shale and mineralised charcoal. It cakes slightly on the fire, burns freely, blows off steam rapidly, with much smoke; but little ash or clinker remained, and the latter did not adhere to the bars. It has an evaporative power of 9·13, and a cubic foot weighs 44·9 lbs. The Balcarras Arley has an evaporative power of 8·83, and a cubic foot weighs 50·5 lbs.; Blackley Hurst, 8·81, and a cubic foot weighs 48 lbs. The Ince Hall Pemberton Yard has some good qualities as a steam-coal; the vein varies from 2 ft. 8 in. to 3 ft., and has a roof of blue shale and a hard floor. The field is a belt of 1100 yards, interposed between two parallel faults, running nearly north and south, and, being quite free from water, requires no hydraulic machinery. The coal is of a full black colour, with a cubical fracture, containing but little shaley matter or iron pyrites—is chiefly employed for steam purposes, and the manufacture of coke. When tried under the boiler it was found to light easily, and produced a good clear fire, although with large quantities of smoke, particularly on stirring. In stoking it was merely necessary to work it regularly from the dead plate; the amount of ash and clinker was inconsiderable, and the latter did not adhere to the bars, or obstruct the draught. Its evaporative power was 8·78, and a cubic foot weighed 48 lbs. These, under all the circumstances taken into account by the experimenters, must be considered the most superior of the Lancashire coals for steam purposes taken notice of in the report. There are others of nearly equal evaporating power:—From the Haydock Rushy Park, 8·74 lbs. of water; the Moss Hall Pemberton, 4 ft., 8·52; Haydock Higher Florida, 8·39; Ince Hall Pemberton Four-feet, 8·34; Blackbrook Little Delf, 8·29; King Coal, 8·17; Rushy Park, 8·08; Blackbrook Rushy Park, 8·02; down to Johnson's and Worthington's, Sir John, the economic value of which is 6·32 lbs. of water evaporated by 1 lb. of coal, and a cubic foot of which weighs 51·6 lbs. These several coals are, notwithstanding their various qualities, more or less bought by the ocean steamers from the Mersey, the Irish packets, the salt-works in Cheshire, and manufactories around the several collieries. The apparent inferiority in some of the coals, to be judged of by the evaporating power, is variously modified for different purposes by a lower cost, and other circumstances in connection with the quality and chemical composition.

At the late sittings of the VICE-WARDEN of the Stannaries in Cornwall, the Court was occupied four days in the hearing and disposing of the case POPHAM *v.* COATES, NICHOLAS GUSTARD, and others, respecting Wheal Pengelly sett, of which the plaintiff is lord, and the defendants the alleged lessees. The case is one of considerable interest and importance to the parties, and to adventurers in mines generally. Plaintiff had already obtained an injunction, restraining the removal of the tin ore broken in the sett. In 1848 Captain NICHOLLS obtained liberty to work the ground above-named, in what may be called a tribute pitch of 18s. 6d. in 1*l.*, in the meantime endeavouring to form a company of adventurers to work the mine effectually. About the 1st June, 1849, acting as agent for COATES and the late Capt. EDWARD THOMAS, he applied for a license, when plaintiff told him, if they fairly worked the mine he would grant them one for six months, which plaintiff did on the 2d July, expiring on the 2d Jan., 1850, from which time, to the 26th April, they worked on without any license whatever. On the 26th of April plaintiff granted another license to defendants for six months, on condition that they should continuously employ nine men during the term. This license expressed that the sett *was hereafter to be granted on two conditions*. Firstly, if the terms were fulfilled; and, secondly, if the defendants furnished a list of adventurers satisfactory to the plaintiff, which they undertook to do, and erect an engine. No engine, however, had been erected up to the present time, and there had been no sinking on the mine, nor workings below the adit level; and it was contended by plaintiff that nine men would have done more in nine months than the defendants had in two years, for most of the nine had been working as tributers, taking away the backs of the lodes; in fact, "picking out the eyes," or "taking away the nest egg," and selling the tin to their own advantage, and the balance went to pay the tutworkmen's wages. This was destroying the mine, not exploring it, or working as bound to do by the tenor of the license. Plaintiff and his "toller" had from time to time remonstrated with defendants, and in October several interviews took place between the parties; and after various promises, a further license was to be granted to the defendants for 12 months, on their depositing 50*l.* as a guarantee for the effectual working of the mine, and a piece of ground adjoining, called Wheal Harriet. Only six names had been furnished; they were stated to be the holders of 355 out of 1248 shares, of 2*l.* each, according to a written prospectus in the handwriting of defendant COATES—the only machinery upon the mine being a horse-whim, which cost about 3*l.* The account-house and smith's-shop had been erected at an expense of 8*l.*, and no 50*l.* had been paid down. During the two years, it was contended, their whole outlay was not more than 250*l.*, and they had sold upwards of 300*l.* worth of tin ore, 100*l.* of which since the injunction. Mr. ROGERS contended that the intention of keeping nine men constantly employed meant, according to the rules of good mining, on tutwork only, and not on tribute; and as no such number had been so employed, he contended for the forfeiture of the sett; and by reason of their working in an "*ineffective, irregular, and unminerlike manner*," prayed that defendants should render a just and true account of all the ores they had raised. A number of witnesses were examined, including Capt. SAMUEL ADAMS, plaintiff's "toller;" Capt. WILLIAM MARTIN, "toller" to Messrs. ROGERS; and Capt. RICHARD BRIGHT, of Wheal Vor. The plaintiff's case occupied the whole of Wednesday. On Thursday Mr. PLOMER entered upon the defence, and pressed with great energy upon his Honour the VICE-WARDEN that the question involved in this case was, whether or not that confidence which had existed from time immemorial between the lords of mines and their grantees should be for ever broken. He argued strongly against the injunction, to which he contended he, as lord, was not entitled, unless his inheritance was threatened with irremediable damage (citing SMITH *v.* COLLYER, 8 Ves., 89; WINSTANLEY *v.* LEE, 2 Swan, 336; CROWDER *v.* TINCKLEY, 19 Ves., 622; CHALK *v.* WYATT, 3 Mer., 688; DAVENPORT *v.* DAVENPORT, 18 Law J., 163 Ch.—N. S.); and that inasmuch as the plaintiff had his full remedy at law in trespass or ejectment, he had no right to come and ask the assistance of a court of equity, and seek to turn the writ of injunction into a writ of possession. Plaintiff had received the list of adventurers from COATES, and had made no objections; while, by his silence, and sending ADAMS, the "toller," to the mine as recently as December last, he had distinctly recognised both the list and the workings as satisfactorily. This apparent acquiescence had induced defendants to work on, and incur additional expense. They had never waived their right, for on the very day their license expired they demanded their promised sett: they had done no wrong. Mr. PLOMER concluded his address of two hours' duration, and urged that as NICHOLAS was merely an agent, he might be allowed to give evidence.

The VICE-WARDEN said he could not admit a co-defendant as a witness in a case, like this one, of trespass, and in which the other defendants could not say that they had an agent; for if defendant had no right of possession, NICHOLAS was as guilty as the others, and, at all events, liable for costs, in case the court decided for the plaintiff.

Defendant's witnesses went to prove that on the 19th December (two months after the expiration of the license) ADAMS (plaintiff's "toller") went underground with NICHOLAS, and held a long conversation with him and the witnesses as to the workings, *and even suggested a course for them to pursue, which they had followed*. The defence occupied the whole of the second day.

The court was engaged all Friday in hearing the arguments of the learned advocates on both sides, and his Honour reserved judgment until the following morning. It occupied some hours in the delivery and comment thereon by his Honour the VICE-WARDEN, who said that, after hearing the evidence on both sides, he had come to the conclusion that defendants were trespassers, and the proper remedy of the plaintiff was at common law. Plaintiff's case rested on the ground that the defendants had not fully performed and kept the terms of the license, and had not presented a satisfactory list of adventurers to him, to entitle them to the promised sett; and when a licensee agrees to employ a certain specified number of men, the understood intent and meaning is, and should be, upon tutwork only—*i. e.*, in search to make discoveries. Another question was, had the license of April, 1850, been renewed? There was evidence of proposals for renewal, but they were nothing but proposals, which eventually were consented to by neither party: therefore, at the period when the injunction was applied for, the defendants were wrongfully on Pengelly Mine, and their acts after the 12th Nov., 1850, are a subject for the verdict of a jury for damages. The petition, therefore, as regards the injunction must be dismissed, and the injunction must be dissolved. Prior to the court adjourning, until the 16th August, his Honour published the important decree, which appeared in last week's Journal.

In the MINING JOURNAL of the 19th April, in making some observations on the TRUCK SYSTEM—to abolish which societies have been formed both in Staffordshire and Wales—we noticed that Messrs. FOTHERGILL, of the Abernant Iron Company, had endeavoured to introduce the system into their works by a mean evasion of the law. They had established a huckster's shop on the premises, in which, when a workman wanted anything, one shopman paid him in money, which was immediately handed over to another for goods, and in no instance could the cash be taken away. We are glad to find that a party has been found with the spirit to bring the case before a public tribunal; and the decision of the bench having been given against the Messrs. FOTHERGILL, we trust they will no longer persist in this outrage on public opinion and public justice, knowing, as they must, notwithstanding their paid advocates' assertion to the contrary, that they are wilfully infringing the laws, and robbing their labourers of the produce of their labour. At the Aberdare Petty Sessions, ROWLAND FOTHERGILL, of Hensoll Castle, and others, carrying on business as ironmasters under the style of the Abernant Iron Company, were indicted, on the information of Mr. PHILIP JOHN, with having paid DAVID WILLIAMS, collier, the sum of 2*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, wages due him, otherwise than in the current coin of the realm. Mr. C. H. JAMES conducted the case for complainant, and Mr. STONE for defendants. The evidence, which was perfectly conclusive that the shop was established for the sole purpose of enabling the proprietors to pay wages in goods instead of money, was extended to a very lengthened period—Mr. STONE raising the most trifling and futile objections as it proceeded. On the commencement of the shop business it was named by the men the "trap"—a most appropriate cognomen for such a place; and WILLIAMS told the overlooker that "Abernant had clean broken its character then; formerly they could have money as they wanted it." Mr. STONE endeavoured to show that, because the shop was let to another party, who were not partners in the iron-works, Mr. FOTHERGILL was not liable. He, however, could not help letting out that LEWIS paid a per centage on the goods sold the workpeople instead of a fixed rental—that every week an account of every man's earnings was sent him, not less than one-fourth of which was to be paid in goods—the quantity of goods so taken often amounting to above half a man's wages; the production of checks given by the clerks to the men to entitle them to goods; and numerous other conclusive evidences of truck payment. In passing the judgment of the bench, Mr. BRUCE (the chairman) observed that they must not allow themselves to be swerved from their duty by sympathy; but he did not scruple to avow that one of the defendants was, and had ever been, one of the best and most intimate friends he ever had the happiness of possessing, but there was no room for private feeling. He took a lucid review of, and recapitulated the principal and most telling points of the evidence, and then considered—1. Do the transactions in the shop amount to payment in goods instead of money?—2. If so, is the shop connected with the company in the manner set forth in the information laid under the 1 and 2 WILLIAM IV., cap. 37, commonly called the Truck Act? This was a remedial statute, passed in order to prevent an evil widely spread throughout the manufacturing districts. He believed it had often been disregarded, broken, and evaded; but it was the duty of the magistrates to resist every infringement, provided that in doing so they did not distort the language, or violate the spirit of the statute. It was proved that the overseer (Mr. GACCON) paid three-fourths of the wages; who paid the rest? The magistrates did not consider the mode in which the goods were obtained a money payment. The applicant did not receive the cash for his own use; he only conveyed it from one shopman to another; and it appeared in evidence that two men were discharged for running off with the money instead of goods. How was it possible they could believe that the clerk, while handing the money to be passed to the shopmen for goods, was acting otherwise than in FOTHERGILL's employ. Mr. FOTHERGILL was implicated in the whole shop transactions. Instead of rent, Mr. LEWIS was to pay 3 per cent. for the first year, and 4 per cent. every succeeding year on the gross returns of the shop; so that if 20,000*l.* were taken (a low estimate for a shop in connection with extensive iron-works), Messrs. FOTHERGILL would receive 600*l.* the first year, and 800*l.* every successive year, besides deriving the additional advantage of paying only three-fourths of the wages in ready money, the remainder standing on bills of long date. Mr. BRUCE admitted the articles served were said to be of the best description, but the well-being of the workmen should not depend on the individual character of the master. The system might hereafter be continued in a different spirit, and converted into an engine of oppression and injustice. The maximum penalty under the statute is 10*l.*, and the lowest 5*l.*; and Mr. BRUCE said, were they to levy the highest, it might be supposed to express an opinion that it was one of the worst possible descriptions of truck, and would cast a stigma on defendants,

which he thought they did not deserve. They had acted injudiciously, but not oppressively or tyrannically. He imposed a penalty of 5*l.*, and hoped they would discontinue the practice in future. Mr. STONE stated that the Messrs. FOTHERGILL still believed they had not infringed the law, and intended to raise the question in some way, that it might be laid before the judges; when Mr. JAMES laid four other similar informations against them, in the cases of EVAN EVANS, C. SIMS, EVAN THOMAS, and GEORGE NEWTON, in all of which there is little doubt a conviction will be obtained; nor do we think any judge could take a different view of the matter than that taken by the Aberdare bench of magistrates. The observations of Mr. BRUCE, and decision of the Bench, are highly creditable to them as men and as administrators of the laws; they have acted with strict impartiality, while we think full and fair justice has been awarded. A few such stringent examples would, in a few months, eradicate the evil, and give the hard-working man the full advantage of the pittance he earns for the support of himself and family.

A society has been formed at Adelaide, South Australia, under the title of the CORNWALL AND DEVON SOCIETY, for the purpose of encouraging the emigration of miners and agriculturists from the two extreme western counties of England, a class of men peculiarly adapted to fill with advantage the openings in the colony for the introduction of this description of labour. A meeting, at which the resolutions for the formation of the society were passed, was held at the Exchange, Adelaide, on 23d December last, when the opinion generally expressed was that there was room in the colony for thousands of miners and agriculturists from Cornwall and Devon. Although 10 or 12 years since the miners who went out found no employment in that capacity, they made good well-sinkers and ground workmen, masons, gardeners, and agriculturists. The present regulations of the Emigration Commissioners making parishes pay 2*l.* or 3*l.* per head for obtaining a passage for a pauper was highly deprecated, as inducing them only to send the lazy and burdensome, while they would do nothing for the honest hard-working man who wished to reach that land of plenty. If more competent hands were obtained, hundreds of new mines would be properly opened, and new markets spring up for the products of agriculture. To look for assistance from England to enable the really honest hard-working man to emigrate was denounced as absurd;—they must of themselves endeavour to encourage the emigration of those men who would be really useful, and the men of Cornwall and Devon, of whom there were thousands who would be glad of the opportunity, were the sort. Resolutions were passed to the effect that such a society be formed, the objects being to encourage emigration direct from those counties, to devise the best means by which such object can be accomplished, to watch over the interests of Devon and Cornwall emigrants and colonists, and generally to promote harmony and good feeling among them. The operations of the society are to extend to every descriptiom of labourers, miners, artizans, or agriculturists. The circumstance of miners being prominently mentioned, is to mark the gross injustice of their being specially excluded by the regulations of the English Emigration Commissioners from being eligible to a participation in the Government aid for emigration. A committee was formed for framing the rules and regulations of the society, the proceedings of which we shall record as we receive our advices from the above colony.

An old proverb says that "Gold may be bought too dear;" and it would appear, from the results which have been obtained from the auriferous deposits of the world, that in almost every instance the cost of mining for gold has far exceeded the receipts. On Thursday last a meeting of the IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY was held. According to the report there submitted, it will be seen that they intend increasing their stamps'-power from 70 to 300 heads, calculating that, by so doing, they should be able to realise a profit of from 1000*l.* to 2000*l.* a month. We trust that the directors will be correct in their anticipations, although, for our own part, we are not so sanguine. We remember at the Society of Arts, in February, 1849, that one of the directors (Baron GOLDSMID) stated that the result of his experience in gold mining, was that he had barely received simple interest for the capital he had expended. The position of the Imperial Brazilian Mining Company at present is this: between 20*l.* and 30*l.* each have been paid for the shares, which are now worth about 4*l.*, though many holding them have purchased when they were at a high premium, and, consequently, are considerable losers. No dividend has been paid since 1844; while upwards of 6000*l.* has been received from the proprietors, in the shape of salaries, for the London direction. It appears that there are seven directors—two of whom (the chairman and his deputy) receive 150*l.* each; four, 100*l.* each; and one (the acting director and secretary), 300*l.*; while the auditors who have to overlook all the accounts, and examine the vouchers, 25 guineas. No one can doubt the utility of these last, nor will deny that the acting director, who has the whole weight of the concern on his shoulders, should be *fairly* remunerated; but it does appear monstrous, in these economical times, that a mine which has not cleared its expenses for the last seven years should be paying seven directors. A less number certainly would suffice; and why so many as the extra six are required, and what their duties may be, we are at a loss to guess. Directorships are very nice things in their way; and we could point out several individuals of high standing who manage to make a comfortable income out of them. A man should be paid for his loss of time; but the first question to be asked is, how is this to be done? If the property is too poor to allow it, his services should either be dispensed with, or the remuneration fixed at that rate which the exigencies of the case require. The directors of the Imperial Brazilian Mining Company have hitherto endeavoured, as far as practicable, to meet the views of their constituents; and we trust that, now the question of reform affects their own body, they will meet it in that conciliating spirit which has always characterised their proceedings.

SWANSEA HARBOUR.—The trade of this port has long been subjected to great inconvenience from the bad accommodation afforded to the shipping. The River Tawe being dry, or nearly so, at low water, was ill-suited for the reception of the large vessels employed in the copper and iron trade, which had a direct tendency to increase the freights, and to prevent an extension of its commerce. These evils have been long seen and acknowledged; and few ports have had more fruitless schemes entertained, or more money and talk uselessly expended on them, than this unfortunate harbour. In the evidence on the Dock Bill in 1847, a highly-respectable witness stated that the trustees had borrowed 99,000*l.*; that their credit was in such a bad state that they had advertised for loans without getting more than an offer of 100*l.*; and that the proceedings of the trustees were distinguished by a want of unanimity, power, and money. Under such an administration, it would have been unreasonable to have expected a wise and judicious expenditure of this large sum of money, which was literally muddled away; whilst the river, instead of showing signs of improvement, was daily getting into a worse condition than ever. The projection of docks, and the completion of the South Wales Railway, together with the incentives derived from the visits of the Admiralty Commissioners, appear to have had a wholesome and stimulative effect on the trustees; for, soon after the occurrence of these events, "a change came o'er the spirit of their dream;" and they set vigorously to work at some real attempts to improve the harbour. The often-talked-of plan of "floating the town-reach" was again revived; a Scotch engineer of great ability was retained, and, to the surprise of the sceptical observers, the plan has been actually carried into execution, and is now nearly completed. Without entering into a discussion as to the merits of the plan adopted for obtaining "floating" accommodation—upon which a great diversity of opinion exists—it is due to all the parties concerned to state that the work has been performed in a highly-creditable manner, and that both the engineer and contractors are deserving of great commendation; nor are we disposed to withhold the just meed of praise that is due to the trustees for prosecuting this great and important work to its completion; and we hope that both they and their fellow-townsmen will have ample reason to congratulate themselves on the success of this project, by the increased prosperity and commerce of the port and town of Swansea. As an earnest of our good wishes, and as a stimulant to future unanimity and exertion, we beg to suggest to the trustees the expediency of adopting "better late than never" as their future motto; for, even when the "float" is finished, there remains much to be done, which they have hitherto left undone, and which is indispensible to any real improvement of the port.

THE BURNING COLLIERY, CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

As every information in connection with this phenomenon, and the interesting operations undertaken by Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney for its suppression, is of interest—full particulars of which appeared in our last week's Journal—some new facts which have recently come to our knowledge will be, no doubt, acceptable. The mine is supposed originally to have been set on fire by some persons distilling illicit whiskey in the goaf; shortly after which it rapidly extended, and threatened the destruction of the entire coal-field. A sum of 16,000*l.* was expended in surrounding the fire with a puddle wall, to prevent its extending to other workings. It took five years in building, during which the men were frequently driven back, and obliged to commence further off. During this period, nine men and three woman fell a sacrifice from falls of roof, shutting them in, and the fire overwhelming them before they could be extricated. One unfortunate girl was completely roasted, as it were, by a slow fire; and when found, and they took hold of the arm to lift her, it came off like the wing of a roasted fowl. The wall required constant attendance, and the Earl of Mansfield expended about 200*l.* a year in keeping it in repair and continual watching, as there was constant danger of the fire breaking into the other parts of the mine. It would have been thought that the fire thus bottled up should have gone out for want of air; but, being only 20 fms. from surface, it obtained it through crevices in the strata, and leakage in the wall, sufficient to keep up a sulky, smouldering, and volcanic-like existence—sometimes quiet, sometimes more fierce. It is now, happily, entirely and efficiently extinguished.

The *Times* of Thursday, in describing the experiments, says—"In the midst of the fire, Mr. J. Mather seemed to be in his element; on one occasion, he came up out of the pit with a burning coal sticking in his cap. We have all heard of a feather in one's cap; but a burning coal is somewhat new." We mention this remark in the *Times* to lead to another characteristic anecdote observed at the same time. The Government Inspector who went down to the experiment, and who is a good Catholic, said to Mr. Mather at the time when he decided on going down and breaking into the burning waste, "It is my duty to report to my Government in case of loss of life." This was said more in jest than in earnest. Mr. Mather remarked in the same spirit—"If Mr. Gurney will stand by, and blow wind behind me, I will go to the gates of purgatory, and grin through the bars. Tell this to your Government and the Pope: they may possibly send for me, as offering the best way to put an end to the present agitation." Many a true word is spoken in jest.

DIAMONDS IN BRAZIL.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the following interesting particulars respecting the recent extraction of diamonds at Bagagem, in the province of Minas Geräes.

The portion of the river Bagagem, now the scene of active works in search of diamonds, is about one league in length, and lies between Joaquim Antonio and Cachoeira Rica. The surface is not generally gravelly, but is everywhere studded with isolated rocks; the gravel *(cascalho)*, in which the diamonds occur, is immediately beneath the soil, and occasionally reaches nearly to the surface. It is not easy to ascertain the value of the diamonds recently extracted, for many are known to have been secreted by the workmen. Up to the present time, however, 64 stones, exceeding one-eighth of an ounce (one *oitava*) each, have been obtained, and their value may be estimated at about 200 contos of reis (say, 25,000*l.*), and adding thereto the supposed worth of the more numerous inferior diamonds collected, the whole may be roughly valued at 500 contos of reis (62,500*l.*).

The district of Patrocinio, in which this is situated, was found to have yielded diamonds to one Isidoro, a notorious squatter, who worked there about 70 years ago, and then fled from the hands of the authorities. Until lately, however, it has been very thinly inhabited, on account of the unhealthiness of the climate, and many children of the natives are both deaf and dumb. At present, however, within the small district above mentioned, there are at least 2000 sheds, and about 12,000 workmen; and notwithstanding such an influx, we are happy to learn the activity of the officers of justice has prevented any disorder.

IMPROVED BUILDING MATERIALS.

A new material for the manufacture of bricks, tiles, drain pipes, &c., has just been introduced by Mr. Elliott, of Blisworth. It consists of a mixture of a variety of substances—clay, limestone, chalk, sand, oyster shells, soda, &c., run together in a blast furnace. The moulds in which the articles are cast are made to open and shut, similar to those used for casting glass. The core forming the hollow part of the drain pipes and bricks is let down into the moulds after the melted material is poured in, which process allows a large opening for partly filling them, and prevents waste. If a sand core is used it may remain in until the casting is cold, and then washed out. Pipes made of this material are perfectly smooth in the inside, thus preventing all deposit, and they may be formed of any shape required. Articles thus made are annealed by allowing them to remain in the moulds, covered up with hot cinders, or dry sand, about 12 hours, when they will be almost indestructible. The raw material requires no further preparation previous to melting than drying by the waste heat of the blast furnace, or the clay may be calcined in heaps. The cost of the raw material and fuel varies, of course, with the situation; but a great advantage attends this manufacture—that every description of article can be made at any season of the year. It is stated by the patentee that the cost is much less than any other description of similar articles. We have had an opportunity of inspecting some of the bricks, and they certainly have the appearance of being a most indestructible material. The cost of drainage and sewage pipes by this system is far less than by the common drain tiles in daily use: from a 2-inch bore, at 3d. per foot, or 2*l.* 10s. per 1000, to an 18-inch, at 3s. 3d. per foot, or 162*l.* 10s. per 1000, shows, as compared with the usual potters' prices, a saving of something like 50 per cent.

We have already noticed another peculiar manufacture of sands, earths, and argillaceous substances, applicable to building materials, which has been patented by Mr. Connop, of Hyde Park. The various substances are melted together, both as regards time and fuel, in the same manner as in manufacturing coarse glass. The implements for removing the melted materials from the pots, and for casting and pressing the same into moulds, are of the ordinary description. The moulds are made of suitable shapes, and the melted materials are cast and pressed therein in the manner commonly practised in the manufacture of glass, and the articles thus formed are to be carefully and thoroughly annealed in a suitable annealing oven. When the articles are removed from the oven they are devitrified, and fit for use as paving and building materials, and as tubes for drainage.

THE COKE TRADE.—A good deal of excitement has, for a long time, existed in the Newcastle coal district, in consequence of the penny per keel payable on all coal shipped in that port having been levied on coke also, and ships arriving in the Tyne for loading coke alone having been subjected to the full dues, as levied under the Coal Turn Act. A case has been submitted to Stephen Temple, Esq., special pleader of the northern circuit, for an opinion, who states, in his reply, that he had searched every report, and investigated all the evidence he could find, without being able to meet with a case in point. He has, however, obtain every information of the cause "Mayor and Corporation of London *v.* Parkinson," being whether a material called "patent fuel" was liable to the dues imposed on coal imported into the port of London. It was proved that the largest portion of the composition of the fuel was coal, with a mixture of tar. Three of the judges were of opinion that it was not coal within the meaning of the Act, but Lord Chief Justice Wilde differed from them, and forwarded them a long written judgment, stating his reasons; but the opinion of the majority, of course, formed the judgment publicly given. Upon the authority of this case, Mr. Temple expresses his opinion that coke is not embraced by the provisions of the Coal Turn Act, and that the penny per keel is not payable on coke. Mr. Temple states that, but for this decision, he should have inclined to a contrary opinion, and recommends the corporation to obtain an interpretatory clause, providing that the word coal shall include coke, to which parties interested in the manufacture of coke are, with justice, naturally opposed; and a considerable movement among them, as a body, is taking place, which will continue to agitate until the corporation refrains from levying the obnoxious duty.

RECOGNITION OF THE CERTIFICATES OF THE LIVERPOOL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY BY THE APOTHECARIES' HALL OF LONDON.—We congratulate Dr. Muspratt on the just triumph he has obtained. Students in medicine, resident in Liverpool, will now have an opportunity of attending, with due effect, an excellent practical school of chemistry; and they may be assured that the information afforded by the laboratory ought to be one of the first acquisitions in a medical education.—*Lancet.*

PIG-IRON MAKING IN SCOTLAND.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

I am glad to see that you have acquired information about the cost of making pig-iron in Scotland, and that, seemingly, from one who knows something about the matter. Your correspondent is, in my opinion, quite right in advising the blowing out of half the furnaces, and the produce of iron would still be very considerable; for by the improvements in the size and shape of the new furnaces, and the increase of blowing and heating power, it is no uncommon produce from one furnace of upwards of 200 tons per week. I would, however, decidedly say that the price should not be raised until the stock is cleared off. When this is effected, an increase of 10s. per ton could easily be got and maintained by the restricted produce. Better a profit of 10s. per ton upon half the quantity as little or nothing on the present quantity produced.

The Scrip System is nearly, if not altogether, extinguished. Lucky it is so; for it was altogether worse than a bad one, and not a bad substitute for the restriction of the Scotch 1*l.* notes. To those of your readers that may not be acquainted with this system of manufacturing a substitute for gold and notes, I may mention the plan followed.

The ironmaker, A, is short of iron in hand—is short of ironstone and coal upon the bank: he may have the latter in the bowels of the earth, and, like the fisherman's tea-kettle at the bottom of the sea, may know where it is. Is probably short of a big balance in his favour at the bank. What is to be done?—scrip, to be sure. Gets a book printed, and here goes—"I promise to deliver to the bearer 1000 tons equal quantities of Nos. 1 and 3, free on board, at the Broomielaw Iron-Works.—Signed, A."

Here is at least a couple of thousand pounds raised, and it is so easily done than it is done again and again, not in small but in large quantities. What shall we say, eight months' make before the raw material sees the sun?

I am supposing iron at such a price as will tempt speculators. B. has become the purchaser, and has only 1000*l.* to pay for the iron. What next? Off to the bank deposit, the scrip; borrow the second thousand on the security of the same, and wait until the tide sets in his favour.

This is a very imperfect sketch of the scrip system; and it has more than once been brought to light in the courts of law, generally by the failure to meet a sudden demand for a large quantity, or where bills have been taken in payment of the scrip iron.

It is a queer system, and, if carried out in every branch of manufacture, would lead to as queer results. Think of a man selling 1000 bales of cotton, to be grown a year or two hence—that is to say, the mineral is not dug yet, nor the cotton grown, but it is expected to be all right. I must say, however, that the scrip system is nearly abandoned, but the ease with which money was raised in this way enabled ironmasters to extend their works, and probably some more foolish things, which if left undone would be better for the trade to-day.

When the re-issue of scrip would not go down, application was necessarily made to the banks; and if the shareholders of some of the banks had it in their power to appoint a committee of inquiry, they might find there was more of their money lent upon the security of engines, pits, railroads, waggons, colliers' houses, canal boats, *et hoc genus*, than they might consider prudent; yet it is from the banks I expect a movement that will force ironmasters to curtail the production, and try to get an additional 10s. per ton.

The state of the trade is such that matters cannot be minced; and what was attempted in 1841—viz.: the blowing out of one-third of the then existing furnaces—must be repeated now by the blowing out of one-half. In 1841, I admit the blowing out was not entirely successful, but the failure proceeded, in a great measure, from the old established works wishing to cripple the young ones then coming into existence, by taking them as at their full growth, while they were clearly entitled to greater consideration. The case is now different, in so far as all the works now going on may be held as at their maximum.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OBTAINING PRODUCTS FROM ORES.

Mr. John Swindells (of the firm of Swindells and Williams, of Manchester, and Ince, near Wigan), manufacturing chemist, has just specified his patent for certain improvements in obtaining products from ores, and other matters containing metals; and in the preparation and application of several such products for the purpose of bleaching, printing, dyeing, and colour making.

The patentee's improvements consist—First, in obtaining metals and other products from ores containing copper and silver, or copper alone, from ores containing chromium, and from the ores of zinc. Secondly, in the application of some of these products to useful purposes, in dyeing, printing, and bleaching. In the case of ores containing copper and silver, the patentee places the roasted ore in water-tight vessels, and pumps on them a weak solution of ammonia, of about 980° sp. gr., until the ore is saturated; the whole is then covered up and allowed to remain from 12 to 24 hours, when the liquor is drawn off. The ammoniacal liquor will be found, on examination, to be saturated with oxide of copper, and if any silver be present in the ore, the solution will also contain oxide of silver. The patentee next proceeds to the separation of these metals from the ammoniacal solution: for this purpose he prefers to use hydrochloric acid, or a solution of either of the muriates, to throw down the silver; and having removed the chloride of silver thus formed, he proceeds to separate the copper, by means of hydrosulphuric acid, or a solution of some hydrosulphuret. To separate the zinc contained in the ores of that metal, the patentee mixes sulphuret of zinc with about its own weight of either common salt or muriate of potash, or muriate of one of the alkaline earths, and calcines the mixture by an oxidising flame, with a slow protracted heat, until the sulphur of the ore is converted into sulphuric acid. He then dissolves out the salts produced by means of water. These salt consist of sulphate of soda, and muriates of zinc and iron, which the patentee separates in the usual way, by first obtaining the sulphate of soda and afterwards precipating the oxides of iron and zinc by means of lime or other alkaline earths, and afterwards smelting the oxide of zinc in the ordinary way.

In the case of chromium, the patentee mixes the powdered ore with its own weight of either common salt or muriate of potash, or hydrate of lime. If a soda salt of chrome be required, the patentee uses common salt, and exposes the mixture in a reverbatory furnace to a full red, or even white heat, at the same time passing a jet of highly-heated steam over the mass, whilst in a state of fusion, well stirring the mixture every 10 or 15 minutes. When it is known by the usual method of testing the contents of the furnace that the process is finished, the resulting compound is found to consist of chromate of soda: the hydrochloric acid and iron having passed off in the form of sesqui-chloride of iron. The product is then withdrawn from the furnace, and treated in the usual manner of manufacturing the salts of chromic and bi-chromic acids. The chromates of potash and lime may be obtained in the same way, by the substitution of muriate of potash and lime for common salt. Bi-chromate and chloro-chromate of soda may be prepared from the chromate of soda thus obtained, as also the double salts of chromate of lime and soda, or potash.

The patentee claims:—1. The extraction of copper and silver from the ores containing those metals, by means of ammonia and ammoniacal salts.—2. The improved method of extracting metallic zinc from the native sulphuret of that metal, by washing the ore with common salt, or any other salt containing muriatic acid.—3. The process of forming the salts of chrome, by operating on the ores of that metal, mixed with muriatic salts, and subjected to the action of steam.—4. The use or application of bi-chromate of soda, as a substitute for bi-chromate of potash, in dyeing, printing, and bleaching, when applied to such purposes.—5. The use or application of the chloro-chromates of soda, potash, or lime, as new compounds in dyeing and bleaching.—6. The compound salts of chromate of soda and lime, or chromate of potash and lime, for the purposes aforesaid, they being more economical and useful for the production of orange colours than the salts of chrome, hitherto in use for that purpose.

An election for the vacant post of auditor in the Imperial Brazilian Mining Company, will take place on the 6th June; and Mr. Cole, the respected secretary of the Alten Mining Association, has announced himself as one of the candidates. The great experience this gentleman has had in mining affairs, both at home and foreign, combined with his business habits, render him fully qualified to the post he aspires to. In securing his services, the proprietary will gain an efficient and zealous assistant.

EMINENT IRISHMEN.—Two of the most distinguished chemists of the present day are Irishmen—Dr. Muspratt and Sir Robert Kane. Higgins and Boyle also emanated from the Emerald Isle.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

The half-yearly general meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, the 22d inst.

THOMAS GIBSON, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN apologised for detaining the company for a short time, owing to the unexpected absence of their regular chairman (Mr. Joshua Walker), who was fully expected to attend; and, doubtless, would have done so, unless prevented from some unforeseen cause, or indisposition. He would, however, proceed to the regular business of the day, by requesting Mr. George Thomas (the acting director) to read the notice convening the meeting.

Mr. THOMAS read the same from the *London Gazette*. It signified that three of the directors—viz.: Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, John Wray, Esq., and the chairman—went out of office in regular rotation, but were ready to accept the same again at the hands of the shareholders. That Mr. H. J. Brooke retired as an auditor, from ill health, which rendered that office vacant. Due notice had been given of a special meeting, for the purpose of appointing his successor.

The CHAIRMAN then requested Mr. Thomas to read the minutes of the last half-yearly meeting, which being done, he proposed that they be confirmed.—Carried unanimously.

Mr. THOMAS then read the directors' report (the 50th) and financial statement, as follows:—

It is with regret the directors have now to report that the past six months, ending the 31st of December, 1850, have not realised the expectations which the despatches from Brazil, received shortly before the last general meeting, led them to indulge. On the present occasion, therefore, they will not venture upon any anticipations as to the future, but will confine their report to the facts as they have occurred, and to the opinions expressed by the agents on the spot, who are best acquainted with all the circumstances of the mine. At Bananal, the 24 fm. level has been extended many fathoms, but the produce has much disappointed the expectations entertained. The other parts of the mine have also been poor. Capt. Joel Hitchens yet looks for good results at the present depth, and still deeper, and is of opinion that the appearances in the 24 fm. level justify sinking for a level 10 fms. deeper, and until this be accomplished, he does not consider the mine to be fully proved; this opinion being strongly urged by the chief commissioner, and the machinery and pumpwork already on the mine being quite adequate, the directors have assented to the proposition, and at the date of the last advices, 2 fms had been sunk below the 24 fm. level, towards a 34 fm. level, and he reports but little water below the 24 fm. level, as compared with what it was above. On the estate of Bananal, at a place called Santa Rita, there is a formation chiefly micaceous, of which Capt. Hitchens has always entertained a favourable opinion, when worked by stamps, and, at the request of the board, has sent over a sample cask, of about 2 cwts.; this has been tried by Mr. Percival Norton Johnson, of Hatton-garden, who reports that it contains, by assay, 84 grains of gold to the ton, but owing to the precious metal existing in so fine a state of division, it is incapable of being separated by washing, or by any other process to advantage. Mr. Johnson adds, that any mineral vein passing through the Santa Rita formation would most probably be productive of gold, particularly if composed of iron pyrites with quartz. A copy of this report has been transmitted to Capt. Joel Hitchens, and a trial of several tons at the Bananal stamps suggested. The latest advices show no improvement, except that in a note to the last mining captains' report (dated 28th of March), the captains say—"Since writing the above, another vein, from 10 to 12 in. wide, has been cut in the adit north of Wray's, of the most promising character, samples from which give particles of gold." Capt. Hitchens's recapitulation, for the last six months, will be found in the "Appendix" to this report when printed.

At Gongo the works have proceeded regularly, but slowly; and the directors, in March last, pressed strongly on the chief commissioner the importance of an immediate and large addition to the stamping power. The quantity of auriferous jacotinga to be obtained from the interior of the old mine being almost inexhaustible, and it being ascertained that by open cutting, or tunnel, it can be supplied to the stamps at a trifling expense, an augmentation to stamp heads would appear to be requisite to insure increased and steady profitable returns of gold. They have, therefore, authorised the chief commissioner, should he coincide in their views, to commence at once to carry them into effect with all energy and dispatch, limiting the outlay not to exceed from 2000*l.* to 3000*l.* From the best information your directors have been able to obtain, and which experience has in a great measure confirmed, they have every reason to believe, that with the present water power at Gongo, 300 stamp heads can be worked, and that the average quantity of gold to be obtained from the body of jacotinga taken from the mine, is about 23 grains per ton. During the last half year about 70 heads only were at work, yielding an average of about 12 grains of gold to the ton, the supply being, but partially, from the locality of the former workings in the mine, and largely from old burrows, the beds of rivers, &c., has diminished the per centage of gold; the monthly produce, however, thus obtained, was about 12 lbs., or 72 lbs. 7 ozs. 1 dwt. in the six months, and yielding a surplus of about 300*l.* sterling over the six months' working costs, including, during the first three months, part of the preliminary expenses attendant on the tunnel, railroad, &c. The working costs at Gongo, in October, November, and December, were much lessened, not being more than 260*l.* per month, exclusive of the establishment charges. Looking at the foregoing statement, it appears that, supposing the auriferous jacotinga to be, as always reported, almost without limit, the multiplication of the 70 stamp heads to 300, would, at even the same small average of gold, of 12 grains to the ton, yield instead of 12 lbs., 51 lbs. monthly. The erection of the increased machinery the directors are willing to bear, in the first instance, out of the reserve fund, and when completed and at work, the increased returns would be secured at a very trifling addition to the working costs, which would consist principally of cheap labour, no drainage costs being requisite, and little, or no increase of expense accruing under the heads of chief commissioner, superintendent, cashier, &c. Assuming, however, the present monthly expenditure of 260*l.* to be quadrupled, the estimated produce of 51 lbs. of gold would give a profit of 1000*l.* sterling per month, and if the stamps were wholly supplied by jacotinga from about the old mine workings, and the average should be of 23 grains to the ton, as before stated, this profit would be more than doubled. The directors look for the reply of the chief commissioner on this subject in the course of the next or following month; in the meantime, however, they consider that the data and facts stated warrant the conclusions they have expressed. Early in April, both Hocheider's and Joinville's stamps (the former re-erected, and the latter new), together 35 heads, and making in all about 98 heads, would be at work, and these, if the open cut has sufficiently progressed to enable all of them to be supplied with stuff from the locality of the old mine workings, will partially demonstrate the correctness, or otherwise, of the directors' ideas.

Capt. Benjamin Guy's recapitulation to the 31st Dec., 1850, will be found in the appendix which will be printed to this report. The statement of accounts for the six months ending the 31st Dec., 1851, signed by the auditors, will be found at the end of this report. The quantity of gold in the last six months from Bananal has been 91 lbs. 10 ozs. 16 dwts., and from Gongo 72 lbs. 7 ozs. 1 dwt.: together, 167 lbs. 5 ozs. 17 dwts., and have realised 6924*l.* 1s. 7d. The gross expenditure has been (including outlay at Gongo, which in the last half year was placed to a separate account, No. 2) 8754*l.* 5s. 7d., but as the item charged to general expenses includes 1015*l.* 3s. 5d., which the directors, under the agreement with the Capts. Tregoning, had a right to debit to their operations, the real deficit of the half-year was only 815*l.* 0s. 7d. The falling off in the value of the gold produce during the last half-year has been 1651*l.* 17s. 1d., and it will be satisfactory to the shareholders to observe that the expenditure has been diminished in the same period by a nearly similar amount—viz., 1634*l.* 3s. 10d. It will also be observed that the arrears of salaries, wages, &c., have only increased this half-year by 99*l.* 18s. 6d. The force on the 31st Dec., 1850, consisted of 40 Europeans, 95 native labourers, and 396 negroes—in all 531 persons, or 27 more than on the 30th June, 1850. The establishment was in its usual healthy and satisfactory condition. In regard to the negroes, it is gratifying to be able to state that the reports received from the chief commissioner are confirmed by Dr. Thomas Walker, of Lower Seymour-street, a gentleman of well-known ability and professional talent, who was sent to Brazil by the St. John del Rey Company, specially to inspect and report upon their establishment. Dr. Walker visited Gongo and Bananal, and on his return to this country, he kindly attended a board meeting of this association, and testified that, "The condition and treatment of the Imperial Brazilian Mining Company's negroes were in every respect perfectly satisfactory, particularly as regards their clothing, food, and health." A vacancy has occurred in the auditorship, by the retirement, from ill health, of H. J. Brooke, Esq., who, for a long series of years, has filled that office most ably and satisfactorily. A special meeting will be held at Winchester House, on Friday, the 6th of June next, at 11 o'clock, to elect a successor to that gentleman. The directors will continue their best exertions to promote the interests of the proprietors, and to carry forward the affairs of the association with spirit and economy; and regarding, as they do, the word "mining" as tantamount to "uncertainty," and knowing that the best opinions as to success are frequently not realised, whilst on the other hand, great riches are discovered when wholly unexpected, the directors do not themselves despond; on the contrary, they still trust that brighter days for the association are not far distant.

Financial Statement, from the 1st July to 31st Dec., 1850.

Balance of statement No. 1, on the 30th June last	£	32	3 5
General expenses at Bananal, Gongo Soco, and London	5416	10	10
Salaries and establishment in Brazil, paid at Bananal, Gongo, and England	2647	14	9
Salaries in London	690	0	0
Total	£8786	9	0

Balance of statement No. 2, 30th June last				£ 47	6 4
Half-year's dividend on 23,000*l.* stock, 3½ per cent., less 10*l.* 18s. income-tax				362	17 0
By proceeds of *Lbs.* 36 2 12 4 of Gongo gold, per *Crane*	£1422	2	2		
" " 31 3 18 8 ditto *Teviot*	1568	11	7		
" " 71 4 3 22 of Bananal gold, per *Crane*	3106	19	6		
" " 16 11 4 23 ditto *Teviot*	784	5	10		
Proceeds of scraps sold	26	9	10		
Ditto of palladium sold	15	12	8	—6924	1 7
Ditto of 500*l.* stock, 3½ per cent., sold from the reserved fund, to complete 2500*l.*, agreed to be provided for working Gongo Soco				491	5 0
Balance				960	19 1
Total				£8786	9 0

Balance as per above statement	£	960	19 1
Arrears of salaries and wages due by the association, and moneys reserved for passage home, 31st December, 1850		2092	11 9
Total	£	3053	10 10

Assets, December 31st, 1850.

Exclusive of mines and estates originally, and of others subsequently purchased, and the leasehold of Bananal, with the sum expended thereon; mining implements, cattle, stores, &c., at Gongo Soco, Catta Preta, and Bananal—viz.:

Reserved fund, 3½ per cent. Stock	£25,000	0	0		
Less sold in January and October, 1850	2,500	0	0	—£22,500	0 0
Capital expended at Gongo Soco, to 31st Dec., provided by above sale of stock, due to the trustees				2,500	0 0

Twenty Imperial Brazilian Mine shares; office furniture, and palladium.

The CHAIRMAN proposed, in the usual way, that the report be received, adopted, printed, and circulated amongst the shareholders.—Carried unanimously. He then proposed the re-election of the three retiring directors—a task imposed upon him by the absence of their regular chairman.

Mr. MACLAREN rose to make a remark (if in order) prior to the re-election of directors. Looking at the concern for six years past, during which they had not received a single dividend, but, on the contrary, had calls to pay, he had carefully examined the financial accounts, by which he found that the directors had taken from them, in the shape of salaries, 6600*l.*, or about 1100*l.* a year. Now, as there was no likelihoods of the shareholders getting any dividends, he put it to the board, as gentlemen of high standing and character, whether or not they should continue to receive that large sum. He considered it was only necessary to mention the subject, to ensure the amount being reduced. He would not submit any motion on the subject, but would cite a case analagous—viz.: the United Mexican Company. The prospects there for years were doubtful, and in the absence of dividends the directors resigned their salaries until the return of more prosperous days.

The CHAIRMAN denied the correctness of the calculation, and stated that the association was formed under a Deed of Settlement, contemplating double the present number of directors, who had only taken half the salary they were entitled to; the shareholders, therefore, in reality, only paid one-fourth of what they were bound by deed to do. However, the remark would receive the due attention of the board. He for one had arrived at that advanced period of life, and the prospects of the mine not such as he could desire, that he had no particular wish to remain long in the direction. He had always felt a great interest for the well-doing of the concern, and yet hoped to see it revive again.

A PROPRIETOR inquired whether each director received a fixed sum?

The CHAIRMAN then further explained that the deed provided for 15 directors, and formerly they had 12, each receiving 200*l.* a year; the chairman 100*l.* extra. After some time, this being found burthensome, they consent to take half, and, as vacancies occurred, they reduced the number to what it was at present, seven—five at 100*l.* each, the chairman and deputy 150*l.* each—say, 800*l.* a year.

Mr. MACLAREN: And Mr. Thomas, the acting director, 300*l.*, makes 1100*l.* a year, as I before stated.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, certainly, if you add that in; but you should recollect that is only half the salary we formerly paid the secretary.

Mr. BARCLAY stated that he held 100 shares in the company, which cost him 2500*l.*, and for six years he had received no interest or dividend from it; and he was told all he could get for his shares now was about 400*l.* The board ought, therefore, to use every possible economy, and any expense that could be withdrawn ought to be. The present salaries ought to be reduced, as shares have so fallen in value, otherwise it would be proper to bring the concern to a termination; for by going on longer, further calls were inevitable.

Sir I. L. GOLDSMID said, he did not rise to give an opinion as to working or stopping. He had always considered mining a speculation and risk; still he certainly could not lose sight of the opinion yet entertained of this concern by others—that by going deeper there was the very best chance of success. If they looked back, they would find the occurrence of large and frequent rich bunches, and even veins of gold; therefore, abandonment should not take place. The board did not look upon the salary as an object to themselves individually. They would give full weight to the remarks made, and which would have early consideration; at the same time, the shareholders should bear in mind that the directors' and secretaries' salaries were reduced without any solicitation.—The retiring directors were then re-elected by acclamation.

A PROPRIETOR inquired as to the extent of water-power; and received for answer, equal to stamp with 300 heads. He further asked, how would the abandonment of the concern affect the slave population belonging to the company?

The CHAIRMAN gave his opinion, that the less said upon that the better; it would create the greatest possible difficulty—a moral difficulty, also, that he should be sorry to contemplate. Looking at former days and reports, the enormous outlay they had incurred, he would confidently say that they now had as efficient a staff as when it cost eight times as much. The home establishment was reduced to one-quarter part; and if any improvement took place in their deepened workings, they would reap the advantage of it.

Mr. GUIDALLA expressed his opinion that the shareholders could not leave matters generally in better hands than the hon. gentlemen the board consisted of: he begged, therefore, to propose the usual vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, which was carried by acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN, in returning thanks, took occasion to observe, that the losses were more sensibly felt by the board, who had the direction of affairs, than they possibly could be by the shareholders individually.

ANOTHER GOLD COUNTRY.—A letter from California says, "a very important expedition is talked of—a trading excursion to Japan, the object of which is to throw open the commerce of that rich empire of 40,000,000 of people to the world; and a line of four steamers is projected to China from San Francisco. 'Coming events cast their shadows before!' and the commercial expedition to Japan, whenever undertaken, will probably lead to the ultimate conquest of a portion of that country. It is a question as to whether the volcanic and mountainous interior of the spacious island of Niphon will not yield as much gold as California! It is reputed to be immensely auriferous."

THE EAST STONEHOUSE WATER-WORKS.—This bill came before the Committee of the House of Commons (the Marquis of Chandos, chairman), on Thursday. Mr. Thomas Harvey appeared as parliamentary agent for the bill; and Messrs. Gregory and Co., and Messrs. Parratt and Walmesley, on behalf of the several petitioners against the bill. Mr. Harvey opened the case of the petitioners for the bill, and examined Mr. Chapple and Mr. Laxton, the engineers, in support thereof; after which, the committee declared the preamble proved, and passed the same and the clauses of the bill.

IMPROVEMNTS IN BLASTING.—Baron Liebhaber, of Paris, has taken out a patent for some modifications of the patented apparatus formerly noticed in this Journal, for forming a chamber by acids at the bottom of the blast hole; and for the mixture of sawdust and gunpowder to be used in a first blast, to ascertain the size of the chamber and the quantity of powder required.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.—Mr. Edwin Clark, of the Newroad, has patented a method of preventing the deposition of moisture on the earthenware insulators employed in suspending telegraph wires, by applying a band or inverted cup of metal, preserving a dry zone round them. Also for a method of applying a cross bar of iron or nickel to one pole of a permanent magnet, to cause the oscillation of the bar, and the consequent certain deflection of the needle.

METALLIC CASKS.—Mr. R. Clare, jun., of Liverpool, has just specified his patent for improvements in the manufacture of metallic casks. The invention consists in making casks from staves made of sheet metal, the object being to render them conveniently portable when not required for use. The staves are formed with the requisite bulge and taper to produce a cask of the desired form, and are provided with flanges at the edges for securing them to each other, which may be done by bolts and nuts or any other convenient method. The hoops may be made of wood or of iron, being provided in the latter case with a screw to tighten them. The heads of the casks may be formed of wood or metal, and retained in their places between knees of angle iron. When the casks are employed for containing fluids, it is recommended to introduce a slip of India rubber between the abutting flanges of the staves.

We are assured there is no truth in the paragraph going the round of the papers that Mr. Nappier, one of the sufferers in the railway collision in the Sutton Tunnel, on the Lancashire and Cheshire Junction Railway, received 800*l.* as compensation from the Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, as that gentleman was not insured. He had taken a ticket for the journey from Manchester to Chester, but omitted to do so on the return journey, when the accident happened. We understand this company has had several singularly narrow escapes lately from similar negligence. Mr. Blake, who was killed in the accident last week at Clay Cross, had been insured by an annual ticket, which he had allowed to expire without renewing. An American gentleman, who was severely injured in the same accident, had taken a single journey insurance ticket the preceding day, but forgotten to do so that morning. Surely such instances as these should enforce the danger of delay, and induce all who travel to provide, as far as possible, against such casualties by an insurance ticket.

New Patents.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

W. Longmaid, of Beaumont-square, gentleman, for improvements in treating ores and minerals, and in obtaining various products therefrom, certain parts of which improvements are applicable to the manufacture of alkali.

H. Barclay, of Begent street, Middlesex, for improvements in the means of extracting or separating fatty and oily matters, in refining and bleaching fatty matters and oils, animal and vegetable wax and resins, and in the manufacture of candles and soap.

P. M. Parsons, of Robert-street, Adelphi, civil engineer, for improvements in cranes capable of being used on railways, and in parts of railways.

DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

Palmer and Nevill, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, ready reacher.—M. Naylor, Newgate-street, shirt and chest protector for waistcoat.—J. E. Boyd, Lower Thames-street, double action or self-adjusting scythe.—H. Hyams, Cornhill, traveller's indispensable; also object glass.—C. Burton, Broadway-terrace, Camden-town, infant perambulator (child's carriage).—A. N. Dare, Piccadilly, shirt collar.—Fowler and Fry, Bristol, scavanging cart.

PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION.

Mrs. C. Billamore, Weymouth-street, Portland-place, invalid's chair.—*Mechanics' Mag.*

TO IRONFOUNDERS AND OTHERS.—The COMMITTEE of the WELLS GAS-LIGHT COMPANY are desirous of RECEIVING TENDERS for the SUPPLY and DELIVERY of the under-mentioned CASTINGS, at the WORKS, WELLS, SOMERSET—viz.: 38

TWO HUNDRED and TWO 6-inch SOCKET PIPES, 9 feet long, each pipe to weigh not less than 2 cwts. 1 qr. 14 lbs., nor more than 2 cwts. 2 qrs. The weight to be marked with white paint on each pipe. The Tenders to be at per ton, and to state the price per cwt. for delivery of T pieces, and other connections necessary for junction with the present 4, 3, and 2-inch mains.

TENDERS will also be RECEIVED for TAKING UP the present 4-inch MAIN, and LAYING the ABOVE PIPES, at per yard, and for RE-LAYING about THREE HUNDRED and THIRTY YARDS of the OLD MAIN.

The Committee do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest tender, and will require security from the person whose tender may be accepted for the due performance of the contract.—Payment immediately after completion.

Further particulars and conditions may be obtained on application (by letter) to Mr. T. C. Martin, the secretary.

GAS.—The USK GAS COMPANY (provisionally registered under 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 110) is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for ERECTING a GASOMETER, LAYING DOWN PIPES, and other BUILDINGS connected with the ERECTION of GAS-WORKS. Such Tenders to be sent to me on or before the 9th of June next, up to which day a plan and specification of the works may be seen at my office in Usk.—The Committee do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest tender. 39

Usk, May 21, 1851. HORACE SHEPARD, Solicitor to the Company.

PEAT AND BOG LAND.—THE BRITISH PEAT CHARCOAL AND MANURE COMPANY are prepared to TREAT with Noblemen and Gentlemen for large TRACTS of PEAT or BOG LAND in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and WALES, and to erect stations on their respective estates, upon terms that may be ascertained on application to the secretary, Mr. J. R. Warren, 7, Lothbury, London. 40

LIVERPOOL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY,—Recognised by all the London Medical Examining Boards, and the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.

Professor—Dr. SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, F.R.S.E., &c. 41

ANALYSIS and ASSAYS, sent to the above address, will receive IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.—Fees for Analysis, and for Students working in the Laboratory, may be had on application at the College.

Apothecaries' Hall, London, May 1, 1851.

At a Court of Examiners, held this day, it was resolved,—That the Royal College of Chemistry, London, and the College of Chemistry, Liverpool, be for the future recognised as Schools of Practical Chemistry, subject to the Regulations of this Court.

(Signed) HENRY BLATCH, Secretary.

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORY, 23, HAWLEY-ROAD, KENTISH TOWN—conducted by Mr. MITCHELL, F.C.S., author of "Manual of Practical Assaying," &c.—Mr. MITCHELL begs to inform the Mining and Manufacturing Public, and Bullion and Metal Brokers generally, that he continues to conduct ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, SOILS, and FURNACE and all other MANUFACTURING PRODUCTS.—ADVICE to PATENTEES and MANUFACTURERS on all MATTERS involving a knowledge of Chemistry.

INSTRUCTION, as usual, in ASSAYING, ANALYSIS, and METALLURGICAL and MANUFACTURING CHEMISTRY.—23, Hawley-road, Kentish Town. 42

STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, VIA EGYPT.—Regular MONTHLY MAIL (steam conveyance) for PASSENGERS and LIGHT GOODS to CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG.

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BOMBAY.—Passengers for Bombay can proceed by this company's steamers of the 29th of the month, to Malta, thence to Alexandria by her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez by the Honourable East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—MALTA—On the 20th and 29th of every month. CONSTANTINOPLE—On the 29th of the month. ALEXANDRIA—On the 20th of the month.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th 17th, and 27th of the month.

For plans of the vessels, rates of passage-money, and to secure passages and ship cargo, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

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The FIRTH IRON COMPANY	ditto ditto
The HERSLEY COMPANY	Tipton, Staffordshire.
Messrs. LLOYDS, FOSTER, & CO.	Wednesbury.
Mr. JOHN WILSON	Dundyvan, Glasgow.

AGENTS.

Messrs. GARDEN and MACANDREW, 34, Dowgate-hill, London.
Messrs. W. & J. H. JOHNSON, 166, Buchanan-street, Glasgow, and 20, St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh. 44

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the agents; or to Mr. JEE, civil engineer, No. 6, John-street, Adelphi, London.

TO MINING PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.

EDGE AND SON ARE THE ORIGINAL INVENTORS OF THE FLAT CHAINS,

EDGE AND SON, PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS of FLAT AND ROUND CHAINS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

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Respectfully urge the attention of Proprietors of Mines and Mineral Works to the SUPERIORITY of their CHAINS—SPECIMENS of which may be INSPECTED at their HALL, in Class 22, at the EXHIBITION.

They are the original Inventors of the FLAT CHAIN, which has now been in use for nearly 40 years, and is acknowledged to be the best band for Mining purposes; they continue to manufacture them of the first quality, and for excellence of material, workmanship, and durability, they may challenge any house in the trade.

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HOUSE DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE, DAMP WALLS, AND FLOORS.—By the USE of ELLIOTT'S PATENT, for making Vitrified Bricks, Tiles, Pipes, Water Tanks, Ornamental Mouldings, &c., the most ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT ARTICLES for DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE, and PREVENTION of DAMP are OBTAINED in any LOCALITY, at an expense not exceeding, in many parts of the country, the cost of the carriage of a much inferior article used for similar purposes. Specimens may be seen at the Patentees's, Bilsworth, near Northampton, and Licenses Granted for the use of the Patent. 48

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By PETER BERLYN and CHARLES FOWLER, Jun., Esqs.

The Engravings depict the various peculiarities and novelties of this wonderful Building, as well as the machinery, &c., used in its construction. The combined ambition of the Proprietor, Authors, and Artists, has been to produce a book worthy of being purchased by every visitor to the Exhibition as an attractive and interesting memento.

"The authors exhibit, by means of a series of very clever engravings, its gradual progress to a complete state."—*Examiner.*

"The book is based on public and professional documents, and fully illustrated by plates. The best designs laid before the committee, and buildings previously erected for similar purposes, are also given."—*Spectator.*

"We most warmly recommend this history of the Crystal Palace."—*Stand. of Freedom.*

"We most embodies a variety of interesting facts—the whole illustrated by many excellent illustrations, in order to convey an idea of the auxiliaries employed to facilitate and bring to perfection this glorious work."—*Weekly Dispatch.*

London: James Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row.—Orders received by all Booksellers, &c.

AMSTERDAM WATER-WORKS (RHINE SUPPLY).—

The Directors of this Company have the satisfaction to announce to the shareholders, that they have RECEIVED the FORMAL CONCESSION, in the name of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, dated the 17th May, granting POWERS exclusively to this COMPANY to SUPPLY the city of AMSTERDAM with WATER from the RHINE and its branches.

The ISSUE of SCRIP, which has been delayed, waiting this ratification of the Concession by the King, will TAKE PLACE SHORTLY, and due Notice thereof will be given.

By order, (Signed) J. C. FOURDRINIER, Sec.

Offices of the London Agency, 27, New Broad-street, May 22, 1851.

THE GOLD LANDS, IN THE UNITED STATES.—

I propose to SELL my GOLD LANDS and FARM, in the State of VIRGINIA, near the Central Railroad; it is called the WHITE WALNUT GOLD LANDS—well improved with houses, has two creeks or rivulets running through the same, a large quantity of timbered land, gold abounds in many places, and iron ore in considerable quantities. The area 1600 or 1700 acres. I sold a lot of this land a few months ago to Budd, Cooper, and Co., of Philadelphia, for £30 per acre: the development of its resources has been attended with such success, that probably it could not be purchased at this time for £200 per acre.

Capitalists in London who are disposed to make inquiry relative to this valuable property, will find me for a short time at Mr. Hund's, 21, Ebury-street, Eaton-square; in my absence from the city they are referred to Alex. B. Barret, Esq., 3 St. James's-terrace, North-gate, Regent's-park.—London, May 19, 1851. HUGH GOODWIN.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—A VACANCY having occurred in the AUDITORSHIP of the IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION, I beg leave to offer myself as a CANDIDATE to fill that office; and being a large shareholder, with considerable experience in mining matters, I respectfully solicit the favour of your support when the election takes place. I am, Ladies and Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

EDWARD J. COLE, Secretary to the Alten Mining Association.

Alten Mining Association Offices, 2, New Broad-street, May 5, 1851.

TO THE TRELEIGH SHAREHOLDERS.

An AGREEMENT having been entered into for WORKING the NORTH DOWNS SETT, east of Treleigh, it is proposed, in forming a Company for that purpose, to give the SHAREHOLDERS in TRELEIGH the PREEMPTION, until the 31st day of May inst.,

OF TAKING SHARES IN THE COMPANY,

in the proportion of two shares in North Downs for every five shares held by them in Treleigh, upon signing the cost-book, and paying at the time a deposit of 10s. per share. The shareholders in Treleigh Mine who intend to avail themselves of this privilege must, therefore, intimate their intention, on or before the 31st day of May, to Mr. Nicholson, 57, Old Broad-street.—May 5, 1851.

N.B.—The Treleigh Certificates must be produced to entitle the proprietors to the privilege above mentioned.

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS COPPER AND TIN MINE,

Situate in the parish of WITHEL, near BODMIN, CORNWALL.

Applications for the remaining shares to be made to the Committee of Management; Mr. M. Kearns, Esq., No. 3, Bloomsbury-place, Bloomsbury-square; or to Mr. Lelean, No. 5, Crosby-hall Chambers, Bishopsgate-street, London.

CEFN GWYN SILVER-LEAD MINE.—NOTICE.—

It is requested that the original £2 shareholders in this Mine will forthwith FORWARD their SCRIP CERTIFICATES to the Secretary, Mr. John Bowes, at the Company's offices, 51, Threadneedle-street, who will return them the new certificates now issuing in proportion of two £1 certificates for each original £2 certificate.

CEFN GWYN SILVER-LEAD MINE,—CARDIGAN, WALES.

—APPLICATIONS for SHARES in the ABOVE MINE to be made to Mr. T. Fuller, 51, Threadneedle-street; Mr. James Lane, 52, Threadneedle-street; Mr. Thos. Jordan, 75, Old Broad-street; H. Boxall and Co., No. 7, George-yard, Lombard-street; or to the Secretary, at the offices of the Company, No. 51, Threadneedle-street, where plans, prospectuses, and specimens of the ore now being raised from the mine may be seen, and every information obtained.

ECONOMIC MINING ASSOCIATION.—

This ASSOCIATION has been ESTABLISHED SIX MONTHS—its objects being the PURCHASE of MINING SHARES for INVESTMENT of a PROFITABLE KIND: it has been very successful, having made considerable profits. A Dividend, at the rate of 90 per cent., will be declared every three months after this year. The contributions are 5s. per month per share: present price £2 10s.

For particulars apply to Mr. Divers, Great Bell-alley, Tokenhouse-yard; or to Mr. S. Richardson, 15, Old Broad-street, London.

THE KESWICK MINING COMPANY.

In 1900 shares.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Mr. Alderman CARTER, 61, Cornhill.
HENRY COMPTON, Esq., 37, Fenchurch-street.
ALEX. GRAHAM, Esq., New Bridge-street, Blackfriars,

SECRETARY—Mr. John Watson.

OFFICES,—No. 13, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

This Company was formed in 1847, for the purpose of working a Cobalt Mine near Keswick, in Cumberland, but, after a large expenditure, the mine was abandoned, and the attention of the adventurers directed, about 18 months since, to some very promising Lead Mines, of which there are seven contained in the Company's sett.

The sett is extensive, being six miles long and four miles wide; the lode in one of the mines now in operation has been traced for three miles, and in another mine for upwards of one mile in length. The mines, Thornthwaite and Brandley, to which the attention of the Company has been chiefly directed, since the commencement have returned 200 tons of lead—the deepest level being only 27 fathoms from surface; and it is only fair to presume, that when the mines are more extensively opened, considerable and remunerative returns will be made. The various opinions of well-known mining men, who have from time to time inspected the mines, all concur on this point.

At the Thornthwaite Mine there is sufficient power in a water-wheel to prove the mine to a yet further depth, and at the present moment the returns are nearly sufficient to pay expenses. At the Brandley Mine the water-power having been found inefficient, a steam-engine, which will drain the mine to 90 fathoms, has been ordered, and is now in course of erection, and will in a few days be put to work. This mine, for want of sufficient power, has been idle for nearly 12 months—previous to stopping she was working at a small profit.

From the unfortunate issue of the Cobalt Mine, many of the shareholders became tired of the numerous calls, and forfeited their shares to the Company. A portion of these forfeited shares the Committee now propose to dispose of to the public at £5 per share, the whole of the proceeds from which will be applied to the paying for the engine and to proving the mines to a greater depth; and it is confidently expected that the capital proposed to be raised will be sufficient to place the mines in a remunerative position.

Applications for shares may be made to the Secretary, of whom every particular relating to the Company may be obtained.

GALLT-Y-MAEN SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY,

LORDSHIP OF MOWDDWY, COUNTY MERIONETH.

NOW IN WORK ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

In 12,000 shares, of £3 each.

Deposit £2 per share, to be paid upon transfer.—No further call to be made, unless with the consent of the shareholders in General Meeting assembled.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

A. A. DORIA, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.
WILLIAM WATSON JEFFREY, Esq., 4, New Broad-street.
JAMES T. KIRKWOOD, Esq., Woodland-terrace, Greenwich.
CHARLES MAPLESTON, Esq., 27, Bucklersbury.
HENRY MOSS, Esq., 3, Church-court, Clement's-lane.
(With power to increase their number.)

Manager of the Mines.—Mr. Charles Samuel Richardson, 15, Old Broad-street.
Soticitor—Edward Maniere, Esq., 2, Scott's-yard, Bush-lane.
Bankers—Messrs. Martin, Stone, and Martins, Lombard-street.
Broker—John Guillemard, Esq., 3, Bartholomew-lane.
Purser—Austin Edwards, Esq., Brook-green, Hammersmith.

OFFICES,—3, SHERBORNE-LANE, LONDON.

The Gallt-y-Maen sett extends over about 224 acres of rich mineral land, and is situate in the lordship of Mowddwy, in the county of Merioneth; it is held under lease from the lord of the said manor, at a royalty of 1-14th, for a term of 21 years, and a sleeping rent of £100 per annum.

Gallt-y-Maen is in the vicinity of the celebrated Great Cowarch Silver-Lead Mine, which is producing large quantities of ore, yielding 70 to 80 per cent. of lead, in addition to a considerable quantity of silver.

Prospectuses and all other information to be had upon application at the Offices of the Company; or to John Guillemard, Esq., Stock Broker, 3, Bartholomow-lane.

Offices, 3, Sherborne-lane, City.

THE MACCLESFIELD COPPER MINE,

IN THE PARISH OF BUCKFASTLEIGH, DEVONSHIRE.

Inspecting Engineer—Adam Murray, Jun., Esq.
Purser—Mr. C. Robins, Landrean, Ashburton.
Secretary—Mr. G. Bagley.

OFFICES,—5, GUILDHALL CHAMBERS, BASINGHALL-STREET.

Applications for the remaining shares to be made to the Secretary, at the offices of the Company, where plans and specimens of the ore from the lodes may be seen, and prospectuses obtained.

EXTRACT FROM CAPTAIN S. THOMAS'S REPORT.

May 10.—I have seldom seen a finer lode at the surface, and I should recommend your driving on its course at the adit level, as well as continuing the sinking of the engine-shaft to the 42 fathom level. It is my belief that this lode will be found rich in copper ore at the adit level and in depth: the clay-slate stratum in which it is embedded is similar to the rich mines of Cornwall. There is ample water-power, and a small capital only will be required, as all the machinery, smithy, account-house, &c., are erected. The sett is extensive, and being so near the granite range, with the cross-courses traversing the sett, and with other lodes of good promise, I consider this mine presents unusually fair prospects of success.

MINING INVESTMENT.—THOMAS FULLER AND CO.,

51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, have on hand DEVON CONSOLS NORTH: this mine is situate and adjoining the celebrated Devon Great Consols Copper Mine, having the same stratum of ground, and running parallel with and having the same great cross-courses, and within a short distance of the present rich lode of these productive mines, which, with £1 paid, are now marketable at £310, and paying £48 per annum in dividends.—T. Fuller and Co. have also SHARES in Appledore Silver-Lead, Wheal Caradon Copper, Peter and Mary Tavy Consols, Wheal Franco, &c., and will take pleasure in furnishing all particulars connected therewith.

STIRLING'S PATENT ALLOYS.—RAILWAY CARRIAGE BEARINGS, MILL BRASSES, and all DESCRIPTIONS of CASTINGS, are MANUFACTURED by ALFRED BARRETT, Bishopsgate Foundry, Skinner-street,

SOLE LICENSEE FOR LONDON.

BELLS of very superior quality (Stirling's Patent) are also SUPPLIED.

THE OWLACOMBE BEAM AND UNION TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY, DEVONSHIRE.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

In 12,000 shares, of £1 each, without further liability.

OFFICES,—75, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CHAIRMAN—Colonel A. PERCEVAL.
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—ROBERT PASSENGER, Esq.
BANKERS—Messrs. Masterman, Peters, Mildred, and Co.
SECRETARY—Mr. Robert Hunt.

The setts, situate about two miles from Ashburton, comprise grants extending over nearly one square mile, and are held on 1-20th dues, and other favourable conditions. Their returns of tin and copper have for centuries given celebrity to the district. Much of the ground is unexplored—no greater depth than 60 fathoms having been reached.

Facts known to the proprietors offer the certainty of realising immediate profits, by the simple increase of working power.

The extensive machinery and the dressing-floors of the mines are in good condition.

The capital to be £12,000, in 12,000 shares, of £1 each, for which scrip will be issued. This capital, less the purchase-money, £3000, and the preliminary expenses of formation, will be applied to the working of the setts.

The direction of the mines is vested in a committee of shareholders in London, assisted by a local committee in Ashburton.

The accounts to be made up monthly, audited bi-monthly, printed and sent to the registered shareholders.

The registered shareholders to meet every six months in London, when a dividend will be declared out of the sales of the ores.

The days of meeting to be on the second Tuesday in every January and July, commencing on the 13th of January, 1852.

For 14 days previous to each meeting a balance-sheet, prepared by the purser and signed by the chairman, to lie at the office of the company, for inspection by all the shareholders.

Should the subscribed capital of the company be so diminished as to leave only enough to cover liabilities, and the expenses of winding up the affairs of the company, a general meeting of the registered shareholders shall be convened by public advertisement, inserted once in two London daily newspapers, in the *Mining Journal*, and in one Devonshire, and one Cornwall weekly newspaper; and should the majority of the registered shareholders decide to continue the undertaking, the dissentients shall be paid off and accept such rate per share as may be agreed; or, in case of difference on that point, the same to be fixed by arbitration in the usual way, and on the principle of estimate in abandoned mines.

Applications for shares may be made to Messrs. Hill, Fawcett, and Hill, 29, Threadneedle-street; Messrs. Caunter, Palk, & Creagh, Ashburton, Devon—where prospectuses and all information may be obtained.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS.

It is obvious that, if these mines are worked with a judicious outlay of capital, they will realise an ample remuneration to all parties who may embark in the undertaking.

CHARLES DEAN, C.E., Exeter.

Caunter's pitch about 10 fms. above the adit near the bounds. There can be no doubt that these branches ought to be followed carefully to the south east, and worked in other levels than those yet proved. In the 25 and 35 fm. levels, these branches may possibly show some indication of coming into the main lode in the deep; and this would almost certainly lead to the discovery of a very rich and probably extensive course of ore; a good deal may be expected from this part of the mine. I would next observe that the copper branch is also a point of great interest and importance in these mines. It should, I think, be pursued very steadily, and chiefly with a view to lay open the resources of the mines in this respect. Prof. D. T. ANSTED.

As the shoots of tin are dipping east, and the granite falling from the western hill under what has been broken from them, which must have amounted to many thousands of pounds, I think you are fully justified in sinking Hobson's shaft deeper, as there is a great probability of its being productive of much tin ore. Capt. JAMES CARPENTER.

The geological position of the mines is most favourable, being at the junction of the strata, the primest indicators of metallic deposits. We may divide the setts into two parts for mining purposes; the northern is where the extensive workings have been made on four lodes, which, with improved power, we expect to renew in depth. In the southern portion of these mines there are five distinct lodes of large dimensions untouched, except at the surface, and only so far as they could be excavated without the aid of machinery. ADAM MURRAY, jun., Mineral Surveyor.

April 23.—I have not the least doubt but what she will make a good dividend-paying mine. Capt. THOMAS TEAGUE.

WHEAL ZION COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD.

In 4096 shares—£1 10s. per share.

On the "Cost-book" Principle, and subject to the Stannary Laws of Cornwall.

Liability limited to 30s. per share.

Mine Agent—Capt. S. Vivian. | *Secretary*—Mr. R. P. Lemon.
Bankers—West of England Banking Company, and Messrs. Glyn and Co.
Committee of Management—To be selected from the shareholders.
Situation—Twelve miles from Plymouth and Four from Tavistock. *Extent*—330 acres. *Term of Lease*—21 years, from June, 1850.
Rent—£20 per annum. *Lords' Dues*—One-fifteenth. *Outlay*—£6500.

SIXTEEN copper lodes, and FIVE silver-lead lodes have been discovered in WHEAL ZION. The silver-lead ore contains, by assay, upwards of 100 ounces of silver to the ton of ore, which yields 50 per cent. of lead. Two remarkably fine copper lodes have been very recently discovered, one of them 13 feet wide, the other 16 feet wide, and only 6 fms. apart. A small shaft has been sunk on the 13-feet lode, and the ore assayed at the depth of 8 feet and of 25 feet from the surface: the produce of the former is 5¼ per cent., and of the latter 23½ per cent. So rich a copper lode, so near the surface, is almost unparalleled. This lode has already been proved to the length of 120 fathoms, and there is every probability of its extending through the whole sett.

The adjoining mines will drain Wheal Zion to a considerable depth; and land carriage of the ore is entirely saved, as vessels exceeding 150 tons can be loaded at the mine.

The further expenditure of about £1200 will make Wheal Zion a dividend-paying mine. Six months will be sufficient for this purpose. All future outlay may be provided by sales of ore.

The general features of this mine are remarkably similar to those of the Devon Great Consols, from which it is distant about 1¼ mile, and which it promises to equal in productiveness. The profits of the Devon Great Consols are about £50,000 per annum; and the shares in that mine (£1 paid) are now selling for £310 per share.

Prospectuses may be had, and full reports and specimens seen, at the offices of Mr. R. P. Lemon, North Parade, Bath; Messrs. Edwards and Son, Bristol; Messrs. Lucas and Kirby, Liverpool; Mr. T. Sanford, Exeter; and Mr. R. Johnston, Shorter's-court, Throgmorton-street, London—to either of whom applications for shares may be made.

WHEAL ZION COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD.—

The Committee, in announcing that NO MORE APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES can be RECEIVED, express their regret at being compelled to disappoint so many respectable applicants; at the same time, they feel gratified at the unequivocal mark of public confidence in the *bonâ fide* character of this most promising adventure.

May 15, 1851. R. P. LEMON, Secretary.

TREVOOL COPPER AND TIN MINE,—CROWAN, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.—In 256 shares.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

A Finance Committee of three will be chosen at the first General Meeting of the adventurers, which will be held in the beginning of June.

This mine includes old Trevool Mine, together with parts of Boteto, Hallegan, and Halgarrack, situate in the parish of Crowan. The sett is held for 21 years, at 1-20th dues, from Sir R. R. Vyvyan, Bart., and the Rev. H. Molesworth Saint Aubyn: is about three-quarters of a mile in length upon the course of the lodes, and about half a mile in width. Five very promising lodes, varying in width from 7 to 2½ feet, have been already discovered within its limits. The situation of the ground is unexceptionable, being directly west of the well-known productive mines of Condurrow, South Wheal Frances, North Basset, &c., and embracing the lodes of these mines, and is close upon the junction of the great granite range with clay-slate; a large elvan course also runs parallel with the lodes—a fact of itself considered of first-rate importance in mining speculations.

In the years 1827 and 1828 one of the lodes referred to was wrought, but to a very limited extent, as, from the inadequate means then provided for draining the water, the concern was soon abandoned. In the short space of time above alluded to, this single lode produced upwards of £6000 worth of copper and tin, or about £300 per month.

It is now proposed to resume the mine and to effectually work the several lodes, by the immediate erection of a 60-inch cylinder steam engine on the old engine-shaft, already sunk 78 fathoms below the adit, which is 18 fathoms below the surface. The estimated expense of which, and to clear and open the mine to bottom, and also to make the necessary surface buildings and erections, is about £5000; but it is confidently anticipated, from the very promising character of the lodes, that considerable returns will be made towards the required expenditure, and that, therefore, calls to that extent will not be required from the proprietary.

About £500 have already been expended in sinking shafts, driving cross-cuts, &c., by the present shareholders; and as it is intended to divide the undertaking into 1024 shares—a majority of which is taken up—10s. per share (1024) would be required to be paid down upon the appropriation of such shares to cover the outlay to the present time, and a further sum of 10s. per share to form a fund for the prosecution of the mine; further calls to be determined upon and made by a majority of the votes of the shareholders, either by themselves or proxies, at meetings to be convened for that purpose.

The promoters trust that these statements will be fully borne out by the following reports and testimonials of experienced mine agents, of high character and acknowledged integrity and ability, and that the legitimacy of its object will ensure for it the support of a further respectable part of the mining community.

A majority of the shares are in the hands of some of the most influential gentlemen in the county.

REPORTS.

From Capt. CHARLES THOMAS, Manager of Dolcoath and West Wheal Frances Mines.

In answer to yours respecting my opinion of Trevool Mine, I beg to say, that from the knowledge I have of the western part (obtained from my having been an agent there during the latter part of the last working), and from the reports of miners and others, of the state of the eastern and deepest part of the mine, I have no hesitation in saying that I think the sett is well worthy the attention of capitalists. My favourable opinion of the mine is founded upon the number and width of the lodes contained within the limits thereof, and the quantity of copper and tin already raised from the lodes which have been partially explored, together with the favourable circumstances of the mine being in killas, with an elvan-course in close connection with lodes lying immediately north of a granite range. CHARLES THOMAS.

Mr. John Jeffery, Camborne.

From Capt. MARK REED, late Manager of Wheal Vor, and now of the Lewis Mines.

The adit level is extended west of the engine-shaft about 70 fathoms; the lode in the end is about 3 feet wide, consisting of mundic, jack, apar, and fluor, with tin and copper. This mine was worked by the old adventurers to the 70 fm. level, and returned a great quantity of copper and tin ore. From the appearance of the lode in the adit, which is a large strong lode, with cross lodes and elvans, as well as the side lodes, there being likewise a large stream of water running through the eastern part of the sett, which, if applied to a wheel to roll and stamp the stuff, would be of great value, I would recommend an engine to be erected on the eastern part of the mine, and if worked by a spirited party, and managed by an experienced miner, it is my opinion that she will make a good and lasting mine. MARK REED.

To Mr. John Jeffery.

Applications for shares to be made, on or before the 1st of June next, to Mr. H. B. Rye, 77, Old Broad-street, London; Mr. Stephen Michell, Lemon-street, Truro, Cornwall, mine brokers; or to Mr. John Jeffery, the purser, Basset Villa, Camborne,—from whom all further information can be obtained.—Camborne, May 3, 1851.

DOLAUNGWYN SLATE QUARRY, NEAR ABERDOVEY NORTH WALES.—TO CAPITALISTS and OTHERS SEEKING INVESTMENT

A fine SLATE PROPERTY, in NORTH WALES, now presents itself to the notice of the public; it is only 7 miles distant from a shipping port (Aberdovey), with a good turnpike-road the whole way—at which port the Slate and Slab can be shipped at a moderate freight, either to London or Liverpool.

The joints in the Quarry are very good, and the metal (a bright blue, and free from spots) is equal to any in the Principality.

The extent of the vein is about three-quarters of a mile in length, by an average width of from 20 to 30 yards; and, from the favourable position and inclination of the vein, it can be opened and wrought at a comparatively small outlay. The fall for refuse is all that can be wished for, and the space ample for centuries.

There is water-power sufficient for all purposes of machinery within 250 yards of the Quarry, to which an incline can be made at a trifling expense.

It is proposed to put this property into 4000 shares, at £5 each. A deposit of £1 10s. per share will be required upon allotment, and no call to be made at a less interval than three months, and then only of 10s. per share, with the full consent of a majority at a general meeting, to be convened for that purpose.

A General Meeting will be convened within 14 days after the allotment of the shares, when trustees and a managing committee will be chosen from amongst the shareholders present.—All monies to be paid into the London and County Bank, 21, Lombard-street, London (and for which a banker's receipt will be given), to the credit of the managing committee, to be appointed as stated in the last paragraph.

NO APPLICATIONS for SHARES will be RECEIVED after MONDAY, the 26th inst., as immediately after that day the shares will be allotted.

Applications for shares (not less than five), prospectuses, &c., to be made to the Secretary, at the offices of the Union Mining Company, 6, Austinfriars, London.

Dated London, May 2, 1851. CHARLES WHEATCROFT, Secretary.

TRENAULT LIME QUARRIES COMPANY,

6000 parts, or shares, of £1 1s. each.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE,

Which exempts shareholders from any liability beyond the amount of their shares, and enables them to withdraw at any time by giving notice to that effect.

Prospectuses, containing the Rules and Regulations in full, Maps, and every information, may be obtained at the offices, 30, Bucklersbury. JAMES A. MAY, Purser.

GREAT PEAT WORKING COMPANY OF IRELAND.

GWYNNE AND HAYS'S PATENT.—COMPLETELY REGISTERED.

CHARTER IN COURSE OF APPLICATION.

Capital £500,000, in shares of £20 each—10s. per share to be paid on allotment.

First call £1 10s. per share, and succeeding calls £2 per share.

The Business carried on in London.

DIRECTORS.

DAVID THOMAS ANSTED, Esq., Professor of Geology, King's College.
NATHANIEL BLAND, Esq., 83, Gloucester-place, Portman-square.
THOMAS BURNELL, Esq., Stanwell Moor, Middlesex.
WILLIAM DARGAN, Esq., 1, Lower Dominick-street, Dublin.
JOHN GWYNNE, Esq., Lansdowne Lodge, Notting-hill.
RICHARD HENRY HOLLAND, Esq., Randalls, Letherhead, Surrey.
HENRY NEWTON, Esq., Mount Leinster, Ireland.
THOMAS RITCHIE, Esq., 117, Bishopsgate-street-within.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Prichard and Collette, No. 57, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
SECRETARY—Mr. Henry Owen.

OFFICES, LONDON,—No. 1, AGAR-STREET, STRAND.

The chief object of this Company is to prepare (by methods patented by Mr. J. S. Gwynne and Mr J. J. Hays) a solid, heavy, and serviceable fuel from peat, at a cost which will ensure a large demand and very considerable profit. Many valuable products are also obtained in the preparation of this fuel, in addition to the charcoal, of which the quality has been proved to be excellent.

The deposit and first call will enable six large stations to be erected.

Applications for the remaining shares may be addressed in the following form, and sent to the secretary, Mr. Henry Owen, 1, Agar-street, Strand; or to the brokers of the company, Mr. G. E. Seymour, stockbroker, 38, Throgmorton-street, and Mr. F. Heath, Stock Exchange, London.

GENTLEMEN,—I request you to allot me shares, of £20 each, in the above Company, and I undertake to accept such shares, or any less number which may be allotted to me (to be held by me according to the terms of the Deed of Settlement), and to pay the deposit of 10s. per share when required.

[Signed, with name, residence, and profession or business, in full.]

THE BRITISH PEAT CHARCOAL AND MANURE COMPANY.—(PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED.)

The liability of shareholders will be restricted by Act of Incorporation to the amount of shares taken.

Capital £300,000, in shares of £10 each.

Upon complete registration a call not exceeding £3 will be made, after which there will be no further demand upon the shareholders until the Act has been applied for.

TRUSTEES.

Sir GEORGE OTWAY, Bart. | Sir GEORGE DUCKETT, Bart.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

Major-General DUNCAN M'LEOD, 3, Clifton-place, Hyde-park Gardens.
WILLIAM SHAW, Esq., 346, Strand.
JOHN B. SHUTTLEWORTH, Esq., 66, Gower-street, Bedford-square.
JOHN WATTS, Esq., South Lodge, Southgate.
GEORGE HOWELL, Esq., 22, Oxford-terrace.
JOSEPH HAYNES, Esq., Avenue-house, Regent's-park.
(With power to add to their number)

MANAGING DIRECTOR—John B. Shuttleworth, Esq.
BANKERS—Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Co.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Carlon and Haynes, Palace Chambers, St. James's-street.
SECRETARY—Mr. John R. Warren.

OFFICES,—No. 7, LOTHBURY, LONDON.

No point in the science of agriculture receives so much attention as the all-important question of renewing the productive powers of the earth, exhausted by the crops taken from her surface. Anything, therefore, which may add a new fertilising medium, or which may tend to increase and improve that already in common use, cannot but be considered beneficial in the highest degree, both to the agriculturist and to the general population. If, in addition to the maintenance of good lands in a fruitful condition, or the improvement of inferior soils, a means be found of bringing hitherto useless tracts into cultivation, thereby opening up new labour fields and increasing the production of food of the population—a public benefit of the highest order is achieved. The power of accomplishing these highly valuable results is united in one simple agent—Peat Charcoal.

The almost invaluable merits of this production are not, however, exhausted even by these great results: the absorbent powers of the charcoal, which render it so useful in the preparation of artificial manure, constitute it a most effective agent in the deodorising of all excretory matter in towns, houses, and elsewhere, thereby neutralising the noxious gases which the recent investigations of sanitary science have demonstrated to be in the highest degree injurious to the public health, and converting that which is now justly regarded an evil of the first magnitude into a blessing and means of national wealth.

For the fusion and preparation of metals it is notorious that charcoal is infinitely superior to mineral coal—expense having been hitherto the sole bar to its use for that purpose; besides which, by mere compression, a fuel will be produced from the peat of the most excellent quality, and especially adapted for furnaces.

Thus we have in peat charcoal, by reason of its peculiar relations to moisture, either to dry or to wet soils, a valuable component in artificial manure, fixing all the volatile gases; a most admirable aid to sanitary improvement; the best of fuel for manufacturing and other purposes, and many highly useful chemical products: but the operations of this company are intended to be confined to the manufacture of peat charcoal, peat fuel, and the valuable products of tar, acetate of lime, and sulphate of ammonia, which are readily and necessarily obtained during the carbonisation of the peat.

In theory all these facts are not absolutely new, though practically a discovery may be announced when the subject is considered in the extended range thus assigned to it. Important as is this discovery, it would be comparatively useless, were the means of obtaining peat and of reducing it to a commodity confined to manual labour with its attendant expense. But this difficulty is entirely removed by the patents of Mr. Rogers, and those more recently of Mr. Gwynne and Mr. Hays, for the cutting, preparing, and pressing of peat, and for converting it into fuel and charcoal of a density and commercial value hitherto unknown.

The right of working these patents in England, Scotland, and Wales is vested in the British Peat Charcoal Company.

In a monetary point of view, the working of these patents promises to be in the highest degree successful; the most careful estimates, founded upon actual practice, have been made of the cost of production, and of the market value of the commodity; and after making every allowance for contingent expenses, the directors can with confidence state that a large dividend will be paid, and a reserve fund provided, from which handsome periodical bonuses may hereafter be made.

The Directors have obtained a grant of land at Dartmoor from the Duchy of Cornwall on advantageous terms. Immediately adjacent to which is the depôt for 3000 convicts; and the directors have been in negotiation with the Government for convict labour, which they have reason to believe will be obtained upon favourable conditions.

The quantity of peat land in England, Scotland, and Wales, available for this Company, is computed at 2,000,000 acres; and there is no doubt that the operations of the Company will induce many large landowners to seek a participation in its benefits, by not only obtaining a reclamation of waste lands, but by the remunerative employment of labourers, who are now recipients of parochial relief.

The arrangements with the patentees having necessarily occupied some time, the Directors are advised that at the present advanced period of the session it would be impracticable to go to Parliament for an Act of Incorporation, which, however, they will do in the ensuing session, unless in the meanwhile they should determine on taking a charter, with the usual limitations of liability.

Prospectuses and forms of application for the remaining shares may be obtained from the secretary, Mr. John R. Warren, 7, Lothbury; or the brokers to the company, Messrs. Price and Brown, 4, Change-alley, Cornhill.

INVENTORS' AID ASSOCIATION—

(PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED).

The capital of the Association to be raised by shares of £5 each.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Spooner, Attwood, and Co., Gracechurch-street, London.

The Inventors' Aid Association has been formed for the purpose of affording to Inventors the means of obtaining Letters Patent for their Inventions, and providing opportunities for a beneficial disposal of Patent Rights. The Association will in no instance work a patent themselves, but will introduce it to the notice of the capitalist.

Applications for the remaining shares, and for the appointment of agents, to be made, accompanied with a reference, to the Secretary, at the offices of the Association, of whom also prospectuses and every information can be obtained.

5, Beaufort-buildings, Strand, London. WILLIAM M. ROBERTSON, Sec.

THE LATE DISASTROUS ACCIDENT ON THE LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE JUNCTION RAILWAY.—

This ACCIDENT (in which five persons were killed and many others injured) may show the propriety of effecting

AN INSURANCE WITH THE

RALWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,

which is established for the purpose of affording COMPENSATION in cases of personal INJURY, and the PAYMENT of a CERTAIN SUM in the event of DEATH, by RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The Company is empowered by special Act of Parliament (12 and 13 Vic., cap. 40), and has a capital of ONE MILLION as a guarantee to the assured.

Prospectuses, giving the rates of premium, and also particulars of the numerous cases, fatal and otherwise, already relieved, may be obtained at the offices, 3, Old Broad-street, London. ALEXANDER BEATTIE, Secretary.

Mining Exchange Official Share List.

SIR,—I beg to enclose this week's Official List for the *Mining Journal;* and also beg leave to make known, through the same medium, that I shall feel obliged for all such information as I can bring before the Committee for making the List as faithfully correct as possible.—JAMES STRIDE: *Mining Exchange, May* 23.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.—May 23, 1851.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Business Done.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	3	16½ 17	....
1248	Allt-y-Crib (silver-lead), Talybont	5	7½	....
1024	Appledore (silver-lead and cop.) St. Ives	2	3	....
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11½	10½	....
940	Balnoon Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	—	4½ 5	....
5000	Bargally (lead), Cairnsmore	—	1	1
3650	Bawden (silver-lead) St. Teath	¾	½	....
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2½	7½ 7¾	7½
256	Berriow (copper), Liskeard	2½	3 3½	....
32	Black Burn, Alston, Cumberland	15	100	....
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	5	....
8000	Blaenavon (iron), South Wales	50	12½	....
1024	Bodmin Consols (lead), Wadebridge	5	5	....
5000	Bodmin Moor Consols (tin and copper)	1	4	4
1024	Bodmin Wheal Mary (copper), Bodmin	7	10	....
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	12½	12½ 13	....
100	Botallack (tin and copper), St. Just	215	220	207
256	Brewer (copper), Gwennap	5	6½	....
10000	British Iron, New, regis. (iron)	12	8	....
—	Ditto ditto, scrip	10	10	....
2000	Bronfloyd (lead)	1	1½	....
2400	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardiganshire	2	2	....
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	2½	17	....
107	Budnick Consols (tin), Perranzabuloe	52½	9	....
812	Butterdon (lead), Menheniott	3½	5½	....
2000	Bwlch Consols (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	4	4 4½	....
1000	Callington (lead and copper), Callington	28	6½ 7	....
1000	Camborne Consols (copper), Camborne	7	4 5	....
1000	Carbona (tin and copper), Crowan	5	5	....
1000	Carn Brea (copper and tin), Illogan	15	110	....
1056	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	2¾	5	....
200	Cefn Bruno (lead), Cardiganshire	6	50	....
256	Chyprase, St. Enoder, Cornwall	5½	11½	....
1024	Clijah and Wentworth (tin & co.), Redruth	1	5	....
128	Comfort (copper), Gwennap	65	50	....
256	Condurrow (copper and tin), Camborne	20	95 105	....
2510	Cook's Kitchen (copper and tin), Illogan	15½	4½	....
1000	Copper Bottom (copper), Crowan	7	7½	....
900	Court Grange (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	10	12	....
211	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	29	7	....
256	Crane and Bejawsa (copper), Camborne	20	31	....
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardiganshire	6	3½	....
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	100	....
1000	Daren (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	2	7	....
7100	Derwent (silver-lead), Durham	10	3	....
5000	Devon Consols North (copper)	2½	4	....
4160	Devon and Courtenay Consols (copper)	1½	1½ ¾	....
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	310	....
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Gulval	5	7 8	7 8
180	Dolcoath (copper and tin), Camborne	252	17	....
2560	Drake Walls (tin and copper), Calstock	6½	4½	....
3000	Dyfngwm (lead)	10	11½ 12	....
256	East Basset (copper) Redruth	5	18½	....
1024	East Buller (copper), near Redruth	3	6½	....
2048	East Crowndale (tin), Tavistock	7½	3	....
150	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	17	58 59	....
256	East Godolphin (copper), Crowan	17½	21	....
4000	East Gunnis Lake Junction (copper)	½	2	....
128	East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan	24½	156	147½
256	East Seton and Wheal Maude, Redruth	4	2½	....
9000	East Tamar Consols (silver-lead)	1½	18*s* 9*d* 20*s*	18*s*
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	4	12	12½
256	East Tywarnhayle (copper), St. Agnes	11	11	....
94	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan	125	150 160	....
256	East Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	4½	4	....
2048	East Wheal George (cop.), Walkhampton	1	10	....
512	East Wheal Leisure (copper)	8	15	15 15½
1000	East Wheal Reeth	½	1½	....
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	550	....
4000	East Wheal Russell	8*s* 6*d*	4¾	....
1280	Esgair Llee Llanfihangel-y-Croythin	4½	5½	....
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30	....
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	—	1¾ 1½	....
100	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire	5	200	....
256	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	46	15	....
243	Grambler and St. Aubyn (copper)	80	43 46	....
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap	1000	250	....
2000	Great Cowarch (silver-lead), Merioneth	2	5 5½	....
11000	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	2	2¾ 3½	....
1024	Great Wheal Alfred, St. Erth and Phillack	3	3½	....
512	Great Wheal Baddern (tin and silver-lead)	20	85	....
512	Great Wheal Rough Tor Consols (copper)	29		
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	200	200
1026	Gustavus Mines (copper), Camborne	6½	6 6½	....
512	Hawke's Point (copper), Uny Lelant	7	3½	....
1024	Hawkmoor (cop.), Calstock, Gunnis Lake	7½	6	....
6000	Heigaston Down Con. (copper), Calstock	2½	1½ 2	....
32	Helvellin Mining Company, Westmoreland	15	25	....
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8	8	....
10000	Hibernian (copper) Ireland	12½	1¾	....
1000	Holmbush (lead and copper), Callington	24	21 22	....
1900	Keswick (lead), Portinscale, near Keswick	11	2 3	....
1024	Kingsett and Bedford (lead and copper)	3¾	2½	....
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcud.	9¾	4	....
1742	Lamherooe Wheal Maria (copper & tin)	12	16 15	....
100	Lamherooe Wheal Maria Estate	50	67½	....
252	Lanarth Consols (copper), Gwennap	10	5½	....
256	Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	57	22	....
160	Levant (copper and tin), St. Just	—	160	150
1000	Lewis (tin and copper), St. Erth	17	20¾	....
100	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire	75	700	....
1000	Llwynmalees (lead), Cardiganshire	10	9	....
3600	Llynvi Iron (iron)	50	50	....
5000	Low's Patent Copper Company	7	10	....
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	10	3½	....
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	3¾	2½ 2¾	....
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	2½	4	....
1024	Mill Pool (tin and copper), St. Hilary	1	5	....
256	Mineral Court (tin), near St. Austell	25½	30	....
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, &c.)	7	5	....
2000	Molland	1	1½	....
1024	Montgomery (lead and copper)	7½	12	....
160	Morvah Consols (tin and copper)	2	3	....
320	Nansegollan (tin and copper), Camborne	3	3½ 4	....
200	Nanteos (lead), Cardiganshire	34	30	....
3000	Nant-y-Car (copper), near Rhayader	2	10	....
2048	New East Crowndale (copper and tin)	1½	¾	....
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	5	13	....
256	North Fowey Consols	—	25	....
256	North Trefusis (tin and copper), Redruth	1	1	....
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper and tin)	2	12½	....
1200	North Wh. Buller, or Gt. South Tolgus	5	14	....
100	North Pool (copper and tin), Pool	45	500	....
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	160	....
256	North Tolgus (copper), Redruth	9	18	....
262	North Wheal Leisure, Perranzabuloe	1½	1½	....
256	Old Wheal Basset (copper), Redruth	1	2¾	....
128	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	55¾	650	....
1000	Penralt	1	4½ 5	....
406	Penhauger	1	5	....
1026	Pendarves Consols (copper), Camborne	3½	6	....
1000	Pendarves and St. Aubyn (tin and copper)	5	11	....
4934	Pennant and Craigwen (lead)	3	3	....
2048	Pentire Glaze (silver-lead), St. Minver	5½	5½ 7	....
1000	Pen-y-bank and Erglodd (lead)	4	6½	....
1024	Penzance Consols (tin), Sancreed	2½	1¾	....
1160	Perran St. George (copper and tin)	21½	45	....
1000	Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy (copper)	3½	15 20	....
200	Phœnix (copper and tin), Linkinghorne	—	240	....
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15	15	....
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	25	....
2500	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon (lead)	10½	6	....
10000	Rhymney Iron (iron), Rhymney	50	12	....
10000	Ditto New	7	3	....
5000	Rocks and Treverbyn (tin), St. Austell	4½	4½	....
2048	Runnaford Coombe (tin)	3	3½ 4	....
2000	South of Scotland	1½	¾	....
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	30	120	120 125
256	South Friendship Wh. Ann (copper & tin)	30	28 30	....
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beer Ferris	1	1½ 2	....
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth	16	165	....
256	South Trelawny (lead), near Liskeard	33½	3½	....
2000	South Wales Mining Company (lead)	1¾	2½	....
256	South Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10½	373	....
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	80	290 280½	....
256	South Wheal Josiah (copper), Calstock	2	2½	....
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just	1½	12½	....
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	30	40	....
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper and tin)	2½	4	....
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ive's	80	80	....
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper)	15	14 14½	....
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4	4	....
687	Tavy Consols (copper), near Tavistock	8½	2½	....
6000	Tincroft (copper and tin), near Pool	7	5½ ¾	....
128	Tokenbury (copper), St. Ive, Liskeard	8½	7 7	....
1200	Tolcarne (tin and copper), Camborne	8	3	....
1024	Trannack and Bosence, St. Erth	1	8	....
1024	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	1	5	....
600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	1	5	....
1120	Tregorden (silver-lead) Wadebridge	2½	6	....
256	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	1½	15 14 12	....
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	2½	....
1000	Treloweth, St. Erth	4½	7 8	....
1024	Trelusback, Stithians, Cornwall	—	5	....
600	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ive's	4	6	....
2000	Trenance (copper), Helston	6	5	....
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap	20	225	....
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap	5	18	....
512	Trethevy (copper), St. Cleer	8½	5½	....
120	Treviskey and Barrier (copper)	130	200	....
512	Treville (lead), Lewanick	2¾	9	....
604	Trowan Consols (tin), Towedneck	7	10	....
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston,	95	95	....
500	Tywarnhayle (cop.), Illogan & St. Agnes.	70	31½	....
512	Tywarndreath (copper), St. Blazey	2	10	....
200	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	300	100	....
5000	Warleggan Consols (copper)	¾	¾	....
1024	Wellington (copper & tin), Perranuthnoe	6½	9	....
1024	West Alfred Consols	5¾	19 19½ 20½	....
2048	West Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1¾	3	....
1024	West Phœnix, Linkinghorne	4	4	....
12500	West Polgooth (tin), St. Ewe & St. Mewan	1	1½ ¾	....
256	West Sharp Tor (copper) Linkinghorne	22	49	....
1024	West Wheal Friendship (copper)	3	3	....
500	West Wheal Towan (copper), Illogan	15	12½	13
1228	Wheal Arthur (silver-lead&cop.), Calstock	1½	6	....
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	5	16 17	....
5000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	—	9	....
128	West Buller (copper), Redruth	10	1050	....
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	117½	....
124	Wh. Castle and Boswedden (tin & copper)	5	20	20
1024	Wheal Chiverton (copper)	1	1 1½	1 1½
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	5½	53	....
1024	West Ding-Dong (tin)	½	3½	....
182	Wheal Elizabeth (copper), Redruth	19	8	....
512	West Fowey Con, (tin & cop.), St. Blazey	40	60	....
1024	West Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	10	11	....
512	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	10	83 85	....
200	West Seton (copper), Camborne	67	123	....
940	West Tolgus (copper), Illogan	13½	4	....
120	West Trethellan (copper), Gwennap	15	20	....
5000	West Wheal Alfred	1	1½ 1¾	....
512	West Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	7	19	....
3725	West Wheal Jewel (tin and copper)	12	½	....
4000	West Wheal Russell	½	1½	....
1024	West Wheal Treasury (copper), Gwinear	8	6½	....
1070	Wheal Adams (lead), Christow, Exeter	13¾	16	....
1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	6	5½ 5¾	....
300	Wheal Arthur (lead), near East Wh. Rose	17	49	....
256	Wheal Carpenter (tin), Gwinear	1½	5	....
1024	Wh. Carpenter (lead & cop.) S. Sydenham	1	3	....
1024	Wheal Crebor (copper), Tavistock	2½	6½ 7	....
256	Wheal Cubit (copper), Gwennap	1	3	2½
182	Wheal Ennis (lead), St. Erme	12	20	....
1024	Wheal Fortescue (copper), Tavistock	5	1½	1
126	Wheal Friendship (copper)	120	120	....
764	Wheal Franco (copper), near Tavistock	14½	8 8½	....
4000	Wheal Golden (lead), Peranzabuloe	2	7	....
2560	Wheal Harriet (copper), Camborne	1	1	⅞
216	Wheal Henry (copper), Kea, near Truro	25	8	...
2000	Wheal Langmaid (lead)	½	1½ 1	....
1000	Wheal Lemon, Germoe	13*s*	1	....
430	Wheal Lovel (lead and tin), Helston	—	—	....
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	165	....
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5½	66 64½ 65½	....
990	Wheal Mary (copper), Redruth	16	7½	....
1024	Wheal May (silver-lead and copper)	2	2½	....
1024	Wheal Neptune (copper), Perranuthnoe	3½	3	....
40	Wheal Owles, St. Just	200	235	....
128	Wheal Plenty (copper), Redruth	19	38 39	....
5000	Wheal Providence, South Sydenham	½	2½ 4	....
256	Wheal Prudence (copper), St. Agnes	2¾	5	....
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	95	....
2048	Wheal Robins	½	1½	....
4000	Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock	1½	1½	....
198	Wheal Seton (tin and copper), Camborne	107	190	....
1024	Wheal Speedwell (copper and tin)	1	1 1½	1 1½
1024	Wheal Squire (copper), St. Erth	1½	1¾	....
1024	Wheal Stanagwyn (copper), St. Stephen's	1	10	10
1000	Wheal Susan, Breage and Crowan	1½	2	....
1024	Wheal Sydney, Plympton	1½	4	....
512	Wheal Trefusis (copper), Gwennap	7½	17	....
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard.	3¾	52 51 50	....
1024	Wheal Trelusback (copper), Stythians	5	5	....
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin and cop.), Gwinear	9¾	22½ 23½	....
267	Wheal Tryphena (tin and copper)	40	18½	....
126	Wheal Union (copper), Redruth	40	45 50	....
1024	Wheal Uny (tin and copper)	2	5 5½	....
1024	Wheal Venton (silver-lead), Liskeard	3¾	7½	....
1000	Wheal Vincent (tin), Alternum	7½	6½	....
5200	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	20½	....
1024	Tremar (copper), Liskeard	1	1½	1½
6000	Trenault (lime quarries)	21*s*	2	21*s*
1000	Tyllwyd (lead), Cardiganshire	2	2½	....
4000	Tyn-y-Worglod (slate), near Carnarvon	4	4 5	....
1024	United Mines (copper and tin), Tavistock	10	10	....
1024	West Downs (copper and tin), Whitchurch	2	1½	....
3000	West Shepherd (silver-lead and copper)	2½	2	....
2048	West Wheal Rose	2	2	2
1024	West Wheal Virgin (tin), Sancreed	1½	2	....
1024	Weston (lead), Cherbury, Shropshire	¾	½	....
3072	Wheal Augusta (tin), St. Just	½	1¾ 2	....
5000	Wheal Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	1	1	....
3000	Wheal Dora (tin and copper), St. Cleer	3½	6	....
1024	Wheal Emily (antimony and lead)	3	5 6	5
1070	Wheal Enys	1½	—	....
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	65	....
1536	Wheal Gill	1	—	....
1000	Wheal Guskis (tin and copper), St. Hillary	½	1	....
1024	Wheal Hamlyn, near Oakhampton	1	1	1
2048	Wheal Harris (lead), near Tavistock	¾	1	....
6000	Wheal Langford (copper and silver-lead)	½	1¾	1½ 2
1024	Wheal Mary Emma, Tavistock	1½	3½ 3½	....
1024	Wheal May (silver-lead and copper	2	2½	....
1080	Wheal Oak, near Helston	1½	1½	....
3000	Wheal Penhale (lead and copper)	2¾	4½	....
128	Wheal Pollard (copper), St. Cleer	15¾	10	....
210	Wheal Prospect	4	7	....
5000	Wheal Ruth (tin), Shepstor	2	2	....
512	Wheal Sophia (silver-lead), Lezant	7	7	....
2000	Wheal Tom (tin & copper), Stoke Clims.	5	11½	....
256	Wheal Tremaine (copper), St. Ervan	11	2½	....
4224	Wheal Trewane (silver-lead), St. Kew	1½	2¾	....
3300	Wheal Trescoll (tin), Lanivet, Bodmin	3	1½	....
128	Wheal Violet (tin and cop.), St. Stephens	5	8	8 20
256	Wheal Vlow	2	10	....

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Present Price.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	14½	3
19000	Australian (copper), South Australia	4	¾ 1
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	23	4½ 5 4¾
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	38½ ¾ ½
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	14	6¾
20000	General Mining Association (iron & coal), Nova Scotia	20	14
3250	Kinzigthal Mining Association (silver), Germany	2½	....
5000	Linares (lead), Spain	3	2½ 2¾
500	Ditto Preference	3	3 3½
4500	Ditto Additional	1	1½
5051	Mexican Company (silver), Mexico	59½	....
20000	Mexican and South American (copper), Mexico	4½	4
5000	National Brazilian (gold), Brazil	30	2
104000	North British Australasian (copper), S. A. & New Zea.	1	½
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	10	7½ 7¾
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	17 17½
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico Av.	28½	3¾ 3½
10000	Worthing (copper), Adelaide, South Australia	3	2½ 3
12000	Annotto Bay Mining Association (copper), Jamaica	1	5½ 6
12000	Liguanea and General Mining Company of Jamaica	1	..

The particulars of the following mines, though not included in the Official Share List, have been furnished by known correspondents, on whose authority they are published:—

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Business Done.
905	Barristown (lead), Carrick	5¾	5	....
1500	Bishopstone (silver-lead), Glamorganshire	2½	10	....
6000	Bolenowe	2½	4½	....
40	Bolowall and Nanpean (tin), St. Just	—	20	....
1024	Boringdon Park (silver-lead), Plympton	1	5	5 5½
600	Bosorn (tin), St. Just	5	¾	....
1024	Bottle Hill (copper) Plympton	1	1 1½	....
256	Bridford Consols	1	1	....
1000	Cae-Gynon (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	½	4¾	....
4000	Calstock United (copper)	5	6	....
3000	Cally (copper and lead), Kirkcudbrightsh.	1	1½	....
20000	Cameron's Steam Coal (coal), Swansea	10	2 2½	....
1168	Caradon Great Cons. (cop.), Linkinhorne	7	3	....
1536	Caradon Vale (copper and lead), St. Ive	2¾	1½	1¾
5120	Carn Valley, St. Dennis	1	1¾	2
3000	Carthew Consols (cop. & lead), Wadebridge	4	6	....
2000	Cassandra Anne (lead & cop.), Stoke Clim.	5	2	5½ 6
5000	Cefn Gwyn (silver-lead), Cardigan	1	1	....
500	Comblawn (lead), Callington	8	8	....
1600	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhiadr, Mont.	8½	10½	....
1000	Cwm Daren	1	3	....
2000	Cwm Sebon	—	4	....
3000	Dalrhiew (copper and lead), Brecon	1½	10	....
768	Devon Great Tincroft, North Bovey	½	6	....
1000	Dhurode (copper) Ireland	2	5	....
128	Drift Moor (tin), Sancreed	1	1½	....
1536	Duke of Cornwall (copper), St. Winnon	1	2	....
1024	East Balleswidden (tin), Sancreed	1½	1¾	....
2048	East Boringdon Park	½	1	¾ 1
128	East Carn Brea (copper), Redruth	4	3	....
1000	East Trescoll	1	2	2¾ 3
2048	East Wheal Josiah (copper), Tavistock	1½	1	¾
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin and copper)	½	1½ 1½	....
3000	East Wheal Rashleigh, Lonreath	1*s*	3*s* 6*d*	....
1024	Exmoor Eliza (copper), South Molton	4½	3	....
6000	Forest (copper and silver-lead), Devon	1½	1	....
1024	Freidd Llwydd Mines (lead)	1½	3½	....
2560	Garras (silver-lead), near Truro	5½	4½	....
3750	General Mining Co. for Ireland (copper)	1½	5¾	....
2500	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ive's	2½	7 7½	....
1000	Gelli-rei-vin (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1	5	....
1024	Great Sheba Consols (tin and copper)	6	9 10	7 6
6000	Growa Slate Company, Camelford	5	5	....
1500	Hennock (silver-lead), Hennock	2½	2	2
1024	La Min (Gwinear), tin and copper	3½	6½	....
5000	Lampen Consols (copper), St. Neot	1	1	....
1024	Moditonham & Marrabro' (copper & lead)	1½	2½ 3	....
5000	New Copper Bottom (copper) Bridestowe	1½	1½	....
2000	North Levant (tin and copper), St. Just	1½	3	....
2000	North Tamar Consols (silver-lead & cop.)	—	2½	2½
1024	North Wh. Robert (copper), Walkhampton	2	2	....
512	Old Brimpts (tin), Lydford, Ashburton	¾	12	....
2048	Okel Tor (lead)	½	½	½
2048	Plymouth Wh Yeoland Con. (tin), Plym.	1½	5	....
2000	Polgear (copper and tin)	1	3	....
1024	Praed Consols (tin), Towednack	1½	1*l* 1*s*	....
1024	Sidney Godolphin (copper), Breage	3½	2½	....
10000	Silver Valley & Wh. Brothers (cop. & tin)	1	1½	....
2048	Snowdon (copper), Carnarvonshire	3	3	....
2000	South Carn Brea (copper), Illogan	10	8½	....
1024	South Plain Wood (copper), Ashburton	4	7¾	....
300	South Speed (copper and tin), Uny Lelant	15	30	....
12000	St. Enoder (copper and lead) St. Enoder	1	1½	....
999	St. Minver Consols (silver-lead)	1	5	....
1024	Trannack United Mines (tin and copper)	1½	1½	....
2048	Treball Consols (tin and copper), Lanivet	1¼	1½	1½ 1¾

FRANCIS'S MINING OFFICES, 7, JOHN-STREET, ADELPHI.—The great importance of the Mining Interest at the present moment renders it necessary that every means should be adopted to place its operations on the plainest and fairest foundation.

The system of representing the VALUE OF MINES, by describing them as DIVIDEND or NON-DIVIDEND PAYING, is by no means sufficiently explanatory of their real qualities, for it is clear that mines may come under the first denomination which, nevertheless, differ greatly in value: for instance, some continue to divide large profits for a long time, and some in like manner small profits only, whilst there are others which pay dividends, large or small, as the case may be, but only for a very limited period. The selection of mining ground also requires the greatest care, which, in most instances, can only be applied by or through agents, qualified by long and successful practical experience, combined with local geological knowledge.

Mr. MATTHEW FRANCIS, who has, during the last 20 years, without intermission, been engaged as Manager of Mines abroad, as well as in Cornwall and Wales, many of which are making large profits, takes leave to announce, that he has OPENED these OFFICES, where he may be consulted daily from Eleven till Three.

N.B.—Information supplied, without favour or prejudice, as to the present condition and prospects of all mines without distinction, as far as can be ascertained by the closest attention to the best sources of knowledge.

*** The TRANSFER of MINING PROPERTY (such only as is legitimate) negociated on satisfactory terms.

MINING OFFICES, No. 75, OLD BROAD-STREET.—Mr. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform his friends that he has REMOVED from No. 3, George-yard, to the ABOVE ADDRESS, where he hopes to receive a continuation of their favours.

MINING AND SHARE OFFICES, *No. 7, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET.*

Messrs. H. BOXALL & CO., in announcing their REMOVAL from Crosby Hall Chambers to the ABOVE ADDRESS, beg respectfully to solicit a CONTINUANCE of FAVOURS so liberally conferred, and at the same time to call the attention of PARTIES seeking profitable INVESTMENTS to the advantages which MINING PROPERTY offers "when judiciously selected," as compared with any other securities: it may be sufficient to state, they can be bought to pay from 15 to 25 per cent. per annum. This is a favourable time for purchasing dividend-paying stock, while greater caution was never more required than at present in selecting from the many new, "and some worthless," schemes, such as are likely to be eventually remunerative.

Our Mr. B. having become a member of the New Mining Exchange, we are in a position to do full justice to our friends, either in the PURCHASE or DISPOSAL of MINING PROPERTY. We publish a daily List of Prices of what may be termed "Active Stock," which we shall be happy to forward to any parties requiring the same.—April 15.

MR. PEET, MINING AGENT, 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, is now prepared to OFFER his SERVICES in the FORMATION of MINING COMPANIES, on the Cost-book System; and also to CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of those already established. His offices are advantageously situated. Satisfactory references can be given.—London, April 5, 1851.

MINES.—MOLYNEUX & CO., MINING and GENERAL SHARE AGENTS, 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, 6, FINSBURY-PLACE SOUTH, and 6, WEST-STREET, FINSBURY-CIRCUS, have SHARES ON SALE in DIVIDEND-PAYING and OTHER MINES, which will ensure to CAPITALISTS the safest and most unexceptionable investment.

MOLYNEUX & CO., grateful for past favours, beg to call the attention of their friends to their newly-occupied OFFICES, No. 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, where every attention will be paid to the PURCHASE or SALE OF SHARES.

*** Office hours from Ten to Four o'clock.

MESSRS. TREVARTON AND CO., MINING SHARE DEALERS AND BROKERS,—5, *ST. JAMES'S-STREET, PALL-MALL.*

MR. CREFT,—MINING SHARE DEALER, *No. 1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.*

MR. BELL WILLIAMS, MINE BROKER and VIEWER, *16, CASTLE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.*

MR. JOHN DAVIES, MINING SHAREBROKER, *No. 38, TOWER-BUILDINGS, TOWER-GARDEN, LIVERPOOL.*

MINING SHARES.—Mr. HENRY VATCHER, EXETER, OFFERS his ADVICE and ASSISTANCE to PARTIES willing to INVEST in the ABOVE SECURITIES. Ten years' residence in Exeter, together with periodical visits to nearly all the Mines in Devon and Cornwall, enables him to become thoroughly acquainted with their respective merits.—Mr. VATCHER has at his command, at all times, practical and experienced agents, so that if any inspection is required, the same can be done without delay.

MINING AND RAILWAY OFFICES, No. 3, CASTLE-TERRACE, EXETER.—Mr. JOHN JURY, RAILWAY and MINING SHARE-BROKER, OFFERS his SERVICES to CAPITALISTS in the PURCHASE or SALE of ANY DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY; and will be happy to point out a selection of such stock as appear the most eligible, from data that can only be arrived at by those who give an undivided attention to the subject.—Every information afforded (either in person or by letter) to capitalists wishing to invest or exchange their securities, and sales or purchases effected upon the best terms, and at one-half the commission usually charged.

MR. R. TRIPP, MINING AGENT, has FOR SALE SHARES in most of the best DIVIDEND PAYING MINES, and in OTHERS, English and Foreign, having present and prospective advantages, including Devon Consols, North Pool, Treviskey and Barrier, Botallack, South Tolgus, East Pool, South and West Caradon, Condurrow, Alfred Consols, West Wheal Alfred Consols, Great Alfred, Bedford United, Hennock Lead, Arthur (Calstock), East Wheal Reeth, South and East Tamars, Herodsfoot, West Wheal Frances, Wheal Crebor, Langford, Langmaid, Bodmin Consols, Bodmin Wheal Mary, Lamherooe, &c.—St. Michael's Chambers, St. Michael's alley, Cornhill, London.

REGISTRY FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF MINING SHARES.

DURRANT & CO., MINING SHAREBROKERS, 58, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, Beg to draw the attention of Capitalists to their REGISTRY for the SALE and PURCHASE of SHARES.

SHARES FOR DISPOSAL.

Devon Great Consols	Wheal Mary Ann	South Caradon
Carn Brea	Wellingtons	Great Wheal Sheba
West Caradon	West Buller	Treviskey
Trelawny	Tolgus	Bedford United

N.B.—Statistical information furnished on British and Foreign Mines.—No CHARGE made for the registration of shares unless business be transacted.

THE MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON.—The popular prejudice against mining property—that it could never be dealt in but at extreme prices, and at uncertain periods—is now removed by the establishment of an open market, into which recognised agents and dealers only are admitted, subject to the government of an authorised committee. The facilities afforded by this market render mining shares, of *bonâ fide* character, as convertible as railway and other first-class public securities. The influx of capital with which the mining market will now be strengthened will necessarily give a new tone and improved value to mining property generally.

The subscribers can, therefore, recommend it to their friends as a very desirable field for investment—most of the legitimate mines not only paying higher dividends than any other public securities, but with prospects more improving, and really attended with less risk, if only proper prudence is exercised in the selection of a judicious adventure.

The principle upon which the subscribers conduct their business is—they pledge themselves not to speculate on their own account, but to confine themselves exclusively to a legitimate commission agency; and their books will always be open to the inspection of their principals, that they may see the precise hour and the parties with whom their business had been transacted. In fact, all that can be required to establish implicit confidence between principal and agent is carried out in the system adopted by the undersigned, and to which they are determined to adhere.

The agency of country brokers undertaken upon liberal terms.

The tone of the market and prices current advised daily to regular correspondents.

JAMES S. TRIPP and CO.,

Lombard-street Chambers, No. 33, Clement's-lane, City.—Established 1839.

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